The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BEVERLEY.—At Darjeeling, on the 16th Oct., the wife of H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., prematurely of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MAGRATH.—At Palamcottah, on the 15th October, the wife of Lieutenant H. M. S. Magrath, 39th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

McGOWAN.—At Madras, on the 20th October, the wife of Sergeant Major W. McGowan, Engineering College, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

QUINN—DeCELES.—On the 19th October, at St. Andrew's R. C. Church, Vepery, by Special Licence, Mr. M Quinn, Inspector of Police, Masulipatam, to Miss Marian Magdalen, sixth daughter of the late Peter DeCeles, Esq., Merchant, Madras.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain Atkinson, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain Cameron, will be despatched on 1st November, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P. M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

[illegible]-MONTHLY CO[illegible]CATION BETWEEN COCH[illegible] [illegible]MBAY.

[illegible] Coast and River [illegible] Company (L[illegible]) [illegible] Steamers to and from the Ma[illegible] [illegible] THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay (Dep. Apollo Bunder.	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	4
Rutnagherry ...	11 21 1	10	...	Beypore ...	9 19 29	9	...
Vingorla ...	11 21 1	...	8	Calicut ...	9 19 29	...	6
Goa ...	12 22 2	5	...	Tellicherry ...	10 20 30	8	...
Carwar ...	12 22 2	...	4	Cannanore ...	10 20 30	...	6
Coomptah ...	12 22 2	...	9	Mangalore ...	11 21 1	...	4
Mangalore ...	13 23 3	...	1	Coomptah ...	12 22 2	10	...
Cannanore ...	14 24 4	11	...	Carwar ...	12 22 2	...	5
Tellicherry ...	14 24 4	...	5	Goa ...	13 23 3	12	...
Calicut ...	15 25 5	2	...	Vingorla ...	13 23 3	...	7
Beypore ...	15 25 5	6	...	Rutnagherry ...	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin Arr.	15 25 5	...	6	Apollo Bunder Bombay ... Arr.	14 24 4	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR, AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days.	A. M.	P. M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo ...	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo ...		...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.		...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip, full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the [illegible] of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £27 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a liberal table and steward's fee from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. RUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visèd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, James Smith, Commander, 1,175 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship Tiverton.

Bombay, 5th October 1864.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, N. Marsab, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. Bax, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that an extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at their Offices, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, (proximo), at 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors.

ALEX. McEWEN,
Chairman of the Committee of Directors in Bombay.

26th October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of [illegible] per [illegible] per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Merchandise shipped by Thos. Short, Junr, for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co. Insolvents.

THE undersigned will have unpacked during the next week several cases of Felt and Tweed Hats, Boots & Shoes, Scotch Angolas, Broad Cloths, Stationery, and Cricketing Kit, being portion of the Merchandise imported for the late Firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co.

The property will be ready for inspection on MONDAY, the 7th November, in the upper floor of the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Menesse and Co., and sold by Auction on Tuesday and following days, as announced by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for Thos. Short, Junr.

Late Menesse & Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Str., Fort.

TO GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.D., SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, hereby request you to be pleased to call a Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay, to be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY the 2nd November next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of devising means for alleviating the distress of the numerous sufferers by the late Hurricane at Calcutta and surrounding districts.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) A. C. Gumpert, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
A. Stewart, Deputy Chairman.
Michael H. Scott.
Andrew Grant.
A. C. Wallace.
A. F. Brice.
Gavin Steel.
R. McIlwraith.
James Blair.
Henry Brooke.
R. L. Tracey.
Robert Hannay
H. Maxwell.
J. A. Forbes.
D. Robertson.
James Taylor.
Matthew Kane, M.D.
J. W. Barker.
W. K. Fletcher.
D. J. Kennelly.
Jas. Burgess
Jugonnath Sunkersett.
Venayeckrow Jugonathjee.
Babajee Cassinath.
Cawasjee Sorabjee Patell.
J. W. Ward.
George Birdwood.
W. C. Coles.
J. W. Hyslop.
F. S. Arnott.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. M. Maclean.
H. Coke.
E. A. Flinders.
Thomas Diver.
H. B. Macculloch.
R. B. Barton.
Francis Gell.
Edwin Pennell.
T. R. R. Davison.
[illegible] T. Crossley.
J. B. Elsam.
[illegible] Dossabhoy Moonshe[illegible]
[illegible] Jeejeebhoy [illegible]
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeej[illegible]
Bhasker Soonderjee.
Keshowrao Bhaskerjee.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur.
Francis W. Sedgwick.
Robt. T. Price.
Nusserwanjee Jehangeerjee Wadia.
Chas. Macdonald.
H. Somerville.
W. F. Stearns.
Geo. A. Kittredge.
L. Mavrogordato.
J. R. P. Leggatt.
J. Macnee.
J. A. Shepherd.
J. T. Cuvillier.
Michl. R. de Quadres.
B. H. Cama.
R. Ahlers.
J. E. Grimm.
H. Simpson.
Arthur Huson.
Thos. Miller.
Jules Siegfried.
C. G. De Souza.
James Bevis.
Charles C. Benn.
J. Brodie.
W. Jackson.
W. Wilson.
P. Adams.
H. Moore.
Frac. Macwilliam.
Shoojawoodeen Tyabjee.
Montallard.
J. Tallada.
John Smith.
Robt. J. Pringle.
Thos. R. Booth.
J. G. Young.
A. J. Hunter.
J. W. Young.
N. W. Oliver.
H. E. Leeke.
Robert Dundas.
Edw. Heycock.
S. P. Framjee.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Bhaw Dajee.
Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
Narayan Dajee.
Vishwanath Mandlick.
D. Byramjee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer.
Nasserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata.
Dinshaw Bhicajee.
Dadabhoy Pestonjee.
Framjee Manockjee.
Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Davur.
Framjee Bomanjee Settna.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Premchund Roychund.
Cowasjee Jehangeer.
Dinshaw Manockjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee.
N. M. Wadia.
Cullianda[s]s Mohundass.
Limjee Manockjee.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh.
Wurjeewundass Madhowdass.
Narrotumdass Madhowdass.
Jehangheer Gustadjee.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
Atmaram Madhowjee.
Narrayan Dinnanath.
C. Tyabjee.
Venayeck Wassoodew.
Wassodew Pandoorung.
Pandoorung Dinnanathjee.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett.
Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Candass Narrandass.
E. W. Ravenscroft.
Geo. Inverarity.
H. Mangles.
George Scott.
H. E. Jacomb.
P. N. Pochajee.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
Nasserwanjee Manockjee.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama.
Framjee Nasserwanjee.
Kursondass Madhowdass.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
A. B. Cursetjee Dady.
Goculdass Teapall.
Eduljee Framjee.
Tarrachund Seetaram.
Cowasjee Pallonjee.
Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy.
Sha Kessowjee Naik.
Sewjee Nensey.
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Guneshdass Krisnajee.
Bulvuntrow Bhicajee.
Jeseyram Krisnuram.
Hujareemul Nurseydass.
Sewram Dolutram.
Swelall Motechall.
D. F. Cama.
Joocoomul Dulsookrai.
Tarrachund Ramchund.
Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoossein.
Tricumjee Luckmichund.
Govindjee Doongersey.
Javerchund Nurseydass.
Toolseydass Nurseydass.
Hetbsing Kessrsing.
B. Norodass.
Cullianjee Jutseyjee.
Oomedchund Hoocumchund.

Bombay, 20th October 1864.

In compliance with the above Requisition I convene a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay to be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November next, at 4 P. M. GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th October 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Mr. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves in business as Merchants and Agents.

Temporary Offices, 12, Rampart Row.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1864.

PROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on the 15th November 1864, in the Bombay Dockyard at 2 P. M.:—

H. M.'s Steam Sloop "Zenobia." For particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. T. ROBINSON, Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 31st Aug. 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on the 15th November 1864, in the Bombay Dockyard, at 2 P. M., Her Majesty's Gun Boat "CLYDE." For particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 8th October 1864.

MR. A. O'MEARA, Dentist to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, having received repeated applications to visit Bombay, has the pleasure to inform the Residents, that he may be expected in that Presidency in the beginning of December. As Mr. O'Meara is bound to return to Simla in April, his stay in Bombay will not extend over three months.

Simla, 8th September 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.—Since all accounts received from Calcutta show that the immediate want of food and shelter is very urgent, His Excellency the Governor has suggested to the undersigned to collect subscriptions at once, in anticipation of the meeting to be held on the second proximo at the Town Hall.

Subscription-lists have therefore been placed in the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Times of India*, and at the Bank of Bombay, the Asiatic Banking Corporation and the Bombay Presidency Bank. The three Banks named will receive payments, which the undersigned [illegible] forward without [illegible] the General Relief Committee [illegible].

A. C. GUMPERT,
Chairman Chamber of Commerce.

[illegible]th October 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 500 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees Five Hundred (500) per share into the Office of the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, the 31st instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th October 1864.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS, AT ERSKINE MANSE, GLASGOW.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE continues to receive a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons to be educated and prepared for College, Business, Civil or Military Service by a Resident Tutor and Visiting Masters. Peculiar advantages are afforded to Orphans or Boys whose Parents are abroad. Reference kindly permitted to Major Hume Henderson, Tanna.

ERSKINE MANSE, Glasgow, Scotland.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—The New Grand Austrian Prize Distribution and the Frankfort Lottery combined.

Capital, 131,207,100 Florins.

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the

2ND OF JANUARY, 1865,

When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5,000, &c. down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is TWO POUNDS Sterling.

Six Shares for	£10	Thirty-four for	£50
Thirteen for	£20	Seventy for	£100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and applications to be made to

H. R. GOEBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to; Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Third Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 21st November 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and that the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th October 1864.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)—Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES (ONE MILLION STERLING).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000).

Head Office, Calcutta.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Anderson, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
George Miller Blacker, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
Charles Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Moran & Co.
Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
Baboo Doorga Churn Law, of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law & Co.
Baboo Henalaul Seal, Zemindar.
Baboo Potit Paubun Sen, Merchant.
M. Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant.
Standing Counsel.—T. H. Cowie, Esq., Advocate General.

THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

Bombay, 26th October 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers	£2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants	1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt: and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	50 ,,

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 6 per cent.
6 ,, ,, at 7 ,,
12 ,, ,, at 8 ,,

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A PORTUGUESE LEDGER CLERK. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

24th October 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED QUALIFIED ENGINEERS to superintend Public Works at Bombay or Out-stations. Salary Rs. 500 per mensem with allowances. Applications, stating previous experiences, &c. &c. to be addressed to A. CUMMING,

Secretary B. C. & B. Company, Bombay.

20th October 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.

Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. USIGLIO, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st November the business of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) will be carried on under the title of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited.)

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager,
Agra and U. S. Bank (Limited.)

Bombay, 13th October 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Shares. [illegible] order of the Board of Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,785 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 9th November.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares upon which the Second Call of Rupees Five Hundred, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, is not paid on or before the 16th November next, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 20th October 1864.

BANK OF AHMEDABAD (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a first Call of (Rupees 50) Fifty per Share is payable on execution of the Articles of Association, which will be ready for Signature at the Bank's Office, at Ahmedabad, on and after the 31st instant.

All persons, who shall not have signed the Articles of Association before the 10th November next, will be considered to have surrendered their right to the Shares allotted to them.

NOWROSJEE PESTONJEE,
Ahmedabad, 7th October 1864. For the Manager.

THE BECHURDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a First Call of (Rupees 250) Two Hundred and Fifty per Share is payable on execution of the Articles of Association, which will be ready for Signature at the Company's Office, at Ahmedabad, on and after the 1st November next.

All persons, who shall not have signed the Articles of Association before the 20th November next, will be considered to have surrendered their right to the Shares allotted to them.

NOWROSJEE PESTONJEE, Secretary.

BOMBAY CONTRACT BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

THE holders of those shares on which the Second and Third calls have not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the above Calls of 50 Rs. each, together with the interest accruing thereon, are not paid before the 10th November 1864 into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, they will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
21st October 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for signing the Articles of Association is extended from the 21st to the 25th instant. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 3 P. M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 19th September, viz:—

"That the number of Directors be increased from five to eight."

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

The numerous Companies recently formed all aim at the sole end of making the rich still richer, while nothing has been done to benefit the poor and working population in the all-important item of food.

The main object of the "*Bombay Commercial Company (Limited)*" will be to supply this Market with Rice, Grain, and other requirements at the most uniform rate consistent with commercial enterprize; and the Promoters feel assured that the results attending the Company's operations will be as profitable as humane considerations for the well-being of the labouring classes could desire.

Application for Shares may be made to the Promoters at the Offices of Messrs. APPLETON & Co., 2, Bell Lane.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months .... 6 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 7 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 8 ,, ,,

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month .... 6 per cent.
,, 2 months .... 8 ,,

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

49, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1864. R. AHLERS, Chairman.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)
Counsel.—E. H. Pollard, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me ______ Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

______ Name.
______ Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.

Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—At a meeting of the Managing Committee held in conformity with the proceedings of the General Meeting of the Subscribers, at the Grant Road Theatre on the 26th instant, it was decided unanimously that Seats should be allotted to married Subscribers only.

In accordance therewith Seats have been duly allotted and the numbers may be learnt on application to Messrs. Herbert & Co. Subscribers who do not pay their Subscriptions to Messrs. Herbert & Co. on or before Monday the 31st inst. will forfeit their allotment seats.

Allottees not occupying their Seats on Subscription Nights before a quarter past nine will forfeit their rights to the Seats for that evening.

The Dress Circle is entirely reserved for Subscribers on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Committee upon due consideration believe that they best consult the comfort and interest of non-married Subscribers by leaving the rest of the Dress Circle unallotted.

A few Dress Circle Reserved Seats for Subscribers are still available, price Rs. 300; also Stalls at Rs. 175 each, and Gallery Seats Rs. 100 for the season.

By order of the Managing Committee,
GEORGE INVERARITY.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
HON. JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT.
PERCY LEITH.
FRANCIS F. LIDDERDALE.
SPENCER COMPTON.
JAMES TAYLOR.
T. C. HAYLLAR.
R. L. TRACEY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAJ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—A Rackett Court and a stable &c. next to the Small Cause Court. For further particulars apply to JEHANGEERJEE MANOCKJEE PUNTHUCKEE and DARASHA DORABJEE in Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET, from the 1st November next, an airy upper-roomed Bungalow, Out-house, and Stabling, No. 20, Charney Road, Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. For particulars apply to DADABHOY NOWROJEE BUNGALLY on the premises, or at Messrs. HAFEN & Co., No. 9, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate entrance, the Ground Floor of the House No. 4, Hornby Row, lately vacated by the Municipal Commissioners, suitable for Offices or Godowns. Apply to Mr. H. M. RUSTOMJEE, on First Floor. Rent moderate.

Bombay, 26th October 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers. 1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc	No. 8	7 by 3	at Rs.	18	per cent.
Do.	No. 9	7 by 3	,,	19	do.
Do.	No. 10	7 by 3	,,	20	do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing		6 by 2 3 by 24	}	17	do.
		7 by 2 3 by 24			
		8 by 2 3 by 24			

MUNGESH PANDOORANG.

No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, 27th Sept. 1864.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goncoum. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BORE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED AND CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enamelled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menial, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—

Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clampt Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japaned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Settsogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SUNDRIES.—[illegible] Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopolly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *Tiverton*, from London.

1 Cane Body four Seated Open Carriage.
1 Four Wheeled Dog Cart or Waggonette.

ALSO,

A nearly new English-built Shell Pattern Cab Buggy with pair of Plated Lamps by Aldebert, Long Acre.

Just landed ex "Currumjah and Hartfell."

A very handsome new English-built Phaeton with glass shutters.

One ditto Park Phaeton.

Two ditto English Malvern Dog-carts.

AND ALSO,

A nearly new English-built four-seated open Carriage, with glass shutters, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A small and light New Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by S. Marks.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A handsome Bay Arab Horse, for Single or Double Harness, height 14-2. Age 8.

A handsome Grey Saddle Horse, goes well in Single Harness, height 14-3. Age 6.

A handsome Iron Grey fast trotting Buggy Horse, height 14-1½. Age 7.

A handsome Saddle or Buggy Horse, lately broken in for Harness, very fast. Age 6. Height 14-1½.

For particulars apply to the undersigned. To be seen on a day's previous notice, from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Also several other Carriages awaiting clearance from the Custom House.

ALSO,

A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulators.

Just received for Sale, few set of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and a few sets of Buggy, Dog-Cart, ditto, and several other Carriages.

Also, ex *Knight Errant*, a new and handsome English-built Park Phaeton with Lamps, Pole and Shaft by "S. Marks," the property of an Officer proceeded up-country.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 26th October 1864.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received ex-*Classmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex Cyclops, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

		Rs.		
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts		21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, Ditto in Pints		11	8	,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts		16	8	,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints		9		,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts		12	8	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	,, 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	,, 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		,, 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		,, 69

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1864 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 28.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

		Rs.	
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne, Mumm's, qts.		36	per doz.
Do. do. Pints, per case of 2 doz.	,,	40	,,
Do. do. Nonpariel's Moselle, qts.	,,	40	,,
Do. do. Hock's qts.	,,	40	,,
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts.	,,	22	,,
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts.	,,	18	,,

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

		Rs.	
Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts.		5	per doz.
Stout do. do.	,,	5	,,
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton.	,,	4½	,,

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality. J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs.	28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	,,	30	,,
Moselle, Sparkling	,,	36	,,
Red Hermitage Burgundy	,,	25	,,
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	,,	24	,,
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	,,	18	

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

		per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts and pints	at Rs.	17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	,,	24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from ,,	20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs.	35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	,,	30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	,,	35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	,,	40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality.	,,	40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints		25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	,,	30
Ditto Geroltwolds, 1st quality	,,	25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells'	,,	28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	,,	24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	,,	36
OLD TOM, Booth's	,,	15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	,,	24
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs.	5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

		per dozen.
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, redCapsules at Rs.	,,	15
Do. white do.	,,	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,,	38
Green Seal, quarts	,,	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,,	32
Chateau Beychevelle	,,	17
St. Estephe, a light breakfast wine	,,	12
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	,,	30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. }		
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	,,	32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos)	,,	28
Dry pale dinner (do.)	,,	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	,,	12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)		At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof		
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding		

Orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by remittance. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
Fleur de Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	Qrts	36
Do.	Do.	Pts.	19
Sillery Moujeaux	Ad. Collin	Qrts	32
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	17
Bouzy Do.	Do.	Qrts	34
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	18
Champagne extra good qty.	B. & L. Perrier	Qrts	34
Clicquot	Leop. Meyer Bass	Qrts	36
Fleur de Sillery	S. Perrier Fils & Co.	Qrts	32
Sillery, superior	Do.	Qrts	32

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Sparkling Hock	Lefoelius Freres	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	16
Do. Moselle	Do.	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	16
Do. Do. best qlty	A. Dressel & Co.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty	Do.	Qrts	22
Do. Hock best qlty	Do.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty	Do.	Qrts	22
Scharzberg Still Moselle	Do.	Qrts	20
Rudesheimer Still Hock	Do.	Qrts	20
Still Burgundy Volnay	Do.	Qrts	20
Hocheimer 1857	Do.	Qrts	26
Volnay Burgundy	Do.	Qrts	20

CLARET.

Chateau Milon	By Hernesaux	Qrts	16
St. Julien 1856	Montheuil Franc fils aine	Qrts	25
Do. 1858	Do.	Qrts	32
Chateau Margaux 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Fine Claret 1858	A. Meller & Co.	Qrts	16
Vermouth	Noilly Prat & Co.	Qrts	12
Beer German		Qrts	5

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD[illegible]

(LATE [illegible]

MESSRS. C[illegible] & Co., Agents for th[illegible] have on sale at their Godowns t[illegible]:—

		Per doz.	
Champagne, Br[illegible]o. Magnum.	Rs.	80	0
Do. [illegible]		40	0
Do. [illegible]		30	0
Do. [illegible] Heatly & Co. Pints		21	0
Moselle, [illegible]tra, 1st quality		40	0
Moselle, [illegible]kling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36	0
Do. F[illegible] ,, Brand a Crown		30	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints		16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		28	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29	0
Do. Golden, Do.		29	0
Do. Green Seal		22	0
Do. Vino Fino		29	0
Do. Red Seal		33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33	0
Claret Light Capsule,		15	8
Do. Yellow Seal		23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints		17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32	0
Port, Black Seal		36	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34	0
Do. Brand a Crown		24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal		15	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36	0
Do. Pints		19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON FOR SALE BY EDWARD BATES & Co.

FOR SALE.—A large Iron SAFE, Chubb's Patent, suitable for a Bank or Financial Association. Apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that after 4 o'clock P. M. to-day, no more applications for Shares in the "New Financial Association" will be received by Messrs. KETSEYBHOY SEWJEE & Co., or by ROBERT FRITH & Co.
29th October 1864.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.
29th Oct. 1864.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the Dewallee Holidays intervening, the Allotment of Shares in the Royal Exchange Buildings (Limited) will not be made till TUESDAY, the 1st proximo.
W. B. THOMPSON,
Agent Delhi Bank (Limited),
For Promoters Royal Exchange Buildings (Limited).
Bombay, 28th Oct. 1864.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.
FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

NOTICE.—Applications are invited from persons qualified to fill the situation of HEAD CLERK in the Office of the Chief Engineer in Sind. Salary Rupees 175, with Batta Rupees 105 per mensem when in the Districts.
Replies will not be sent, or testimonials returned, unless stamps are enclosed with the Applications.
Address, "The Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Sind."

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ગોંમ્બે મીકાનીક્ય બીલ્ડીંગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)
बांबे मेकानींक्स बिलडींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)
NOTICE.—On and after the 7th November 1864, a Dividend of Rupees three per Share, (Free of Income Tax,) being at the rate of six per cent. for the year 1863-64, on the paid-up Capital of the Company to 31st July 1864, will be paid to Shareholders, on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.
W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND NOVEMBER.
OPERA "TROVATORE"—VERDI.
Artistes.
Miss Amalia Jackson. | Signor Francisco Fiorani.
Signor Enrico Giusti. | Miss Cleopatra Rancati.
Madame A. Mazzoco Corti. | Signor A. Sironi.
Signor Ettore Corti.
Chorus 8 persons.
Dress Circle .... Rs. 10
Stalls 8
Gallery 5
Tickets to be had at Messrs. HERBERT & Co., or at the Theatre.
A. CAGLI.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th October 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—OCT.—NOV., 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Monday 7th .... 4h. 44m. A. M.
Full Moon, Sunday 13th .... 10h. 25m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Monday 21st .... 0h. 8m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th .... 0h. 5m. P. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	29	St. Judge.	6 0	5 27	10 7	10 31	[illegible]
Sun.	30	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 1	5 27	10 40	10 56	
Mon.	31	All Hallow's Eve.	6 1	5 26	11 12	11 29	
Tues.	1	All Saints.	6 2	5 26	11 47	—	
Wed.	2	All Souls.	6 2	5 25	0 5	0 25	
Thur.	3	Holy Well Day.	6 2	5 24	0 42	1 1	
Fri.	4	Venus rises at 3h. 11. A.M.	6 3	5 24	1 21	1 44	

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1865.
THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Oct. 5	KURRACHEE	Oct. 25
AGRA	Oct. 20	LAHORE	Oct. 19
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 22	LONDON	Sept. 19
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 26	MAURITIUS	Sept. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 27	MADRAS	Oct. 27
BANGALORE	Oct. 18	MALTA	Sept. 22
CALCUTTA	Oct. 22	MEERUT	Oct. 21
CAPE	June 18	OUDE	Oct. 21
CEYLON	Oct. 17	PUNJAUB	Oct. 4
COCHIN	Oct. 1	PENANG	Oct. 8
DELHI	Oct. 22	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Sept. 20	SUEZ	Sept. 28
HONGKONG	Oct. 27	SINGAPORE	Oct. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864.

THE *Englishman*, in answer to our claim that the money which the Bombay Government has recently made by sales of public lands shall be expended for the benefit of the people of Bombay, contends that it is inconsistent with the idea of an Indian Empire and an Imperial policy for one of many provinces into which the Empire is divided to arrogate to herself the privilege of appropriating to her own exclusive use and advantage the extraordinary wealth with which fortune has enriched her. It is, our contemporary maintains, one of the conditions of the existence of an Empire that the rich shall help the poor, and all work together to assure the common good by combining to carry out measures designed to promote the honour, safety, and welfare of the State. Certainly, there is much force in this argument. One may push the doctrine of self-government to an absurd extreme by asserting a principle which would be a literal rendering of the precept that "to him "that hath shall be given, and from him that "hath not shall be taken away even "that which he hath," and by leaving public works of Imperial necessity unfinished in poverty-stricken districts of the country, in order to spend lacs upon lacs in the improvement and embellishment of the wealthy cities. No doubt, Bombay is under obligations to contribute of her riches towards defraying the cost of holding the Punjab and making military roads through and building forts in unproductive territories which nevertheless must be occupied by British troops to give security to Bombay as well as to the rest of the settled provinces of India. But this centralization may also be carried too far; and we should be quite willing to join issue with the *Englishman* on the question whether the sixty lacs realized by our Government on the sale of its lands can properly be employed for Imperial purposes, were it incumbent upon u[illegible] issue. But our contemporar[illegible] the wants of Bombay mus[illegible] reference to the increase [illegible] of this Presidency, ove[illegible] Charles Trevelyan has put [illegible] out of Court by abandoning the ar[illegible] Imperial obligations and rights of [illegible] declaring that the wants of this [illegible] shall not be relieved unless the local G[illegible] itself provides the means of relief by ei[illegible] reducing its expenditure or increasing its income. In his last Financial Statement, Sir Charles, not denying that a strong case had been made out for raising the salaries of all subordinate servants in Bombay, nevertheless refused to grant the percentage of increase asked for on the sole ground that our Government was spending a very large amount of money on the construction of public works. He did not say that these works were not needed to allow the business of administration in this Presidency to be properly carried on; but he took up this position, that the proportion which the expenditure bore to the income of Bombay should not be materially enlarged, and that, if Sir Bartle Frere wanted funds to pay public servants under his authority better, he must provide the money in Bombay. Sir Bartle Frere, patiently biding his time, and refusing to be tempted even by the insulting letters of the Finance Minister into following the insubordinate example of a late Governor of Madras and making himself a hero among his own people by vehemently denouncing the conduct of the Central Government, quietly complied with Sir Charles Trevelyan's conditions by selling land which, previously almost worthless, had become of very great value through the operation of *the same causes*—the commercial prosperity of Bombay and the enormous influx of bullion into the country—that, by raising the prices of all things to famine rates, had reduced servants of Government to a state of extreme poverty and wretchedness. It was with reference to the circumstances of this special case, to the speech and letters of Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the action taken by the Bombay Government, that we spoke of the sixty lacs produced for the Public Works Fund by the sale of land at Mazagon and on the Esplanade as "our money;" and it does seem very hard that, after we had, as we thought, successfully refuted the objections urged by Sir C. Trevelyan against increasing the pay of the Bombay services, we should be met by the *Englishman* with an argument which is the exact reverse of the argument of the Finance Minister, and which, if the principle it embodies had ever been accepted by Sir Charles Trevelyan as the base of his policy, would have rendered unnecessary the long agitation which we have been compelled to resort to in order to gain justice for Bombay. For the urgency of our "wants" was made apparent to the Government of India a year ago; and, as we may presume that, if Bombay owes duties to the Empire, the Empire also owes duties to Bombay, it is obvious that redress would have been granted us long ago had not the Imperial policy of the *Englishman* been totally at variance with the each-Presidency-providing-for-its-own-necessities policy of Sir Charles Trevelyan. It is impossible to believe that the Finance Minister himself can now meditate doing the gross injustice to Bombay of turning his back upon himself, and confiscating for Imperial purposes the money which this Presidency has sent in accordance with his own demand, to assist him in granting us the relief of which we stand in need.

WE understand that some orders have been received, said to emanate from Sir Charles Wood, to the effect that the privilege leave of Covenanted Civilians is to be limited to one month, and that no accumulation will be allowed in future, thus placing the two services, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, on the same level. Now for several reasons we should object to such a measure. We think that in India every indulgence as regards leave should be accorded to all classes of public servants, consistently with the due performance of their duties, and especially when the interests of the State would be in no way affected by the concession; indeed it seems to us that some latitude in this respect is not only very essential, but absolutely called for in a climate like that of India. Men on small incomes, or men who may be obliged to maintain good positions on comparatively small incomes, cannot always afford to take periodical changes, and to men so situated an accumulation at the end of three years is a real boon. Moreover, under the present rules, an officer who might be unable to avail himself of medical certificate (by reason of the loss of salary which it would involve) would, by obtaining privilege leave, have his three months without loss of income; and this was often found quite sufficient to restore many to that health which they had lost, perhaps, by an excess of zeal for the public interests. It may be a question whether the State did not benefit by this arrangement; for, if an official found that he could recover his strength by a temporary cessation of work and change to another and more vigorous climate, he was unlikely to resort to medical leave, till circumstances compelled him to do so; and the State had, therefore, the benefit of his services to the fullest possible extent. But these advantages, arising alike to the servant and the State, will immediately cease if the rule limiting the leave to one month is brought into force in supersession of that now existing. Again, it will be found quite unreasonable to imagine that an officer could gain much by an absence of one month; and to think of resorting to the Hills and returning again within the same month would be out of the question, so far at least as the majority are concerned, as, apart from other circumstances, the good to be derived from so brief a stay would not only be very doubtful, but the expense and trouble would far outweigh the little good derivable by the temporary cessation from the duties of office.

Under these circumstances we should be induced to question very much the policy of interfering with the existing rules. Nor do we think that it would be fair to those now in the service to deprive them of a privilege which they have enjoyed ever since the service has been in existence; but seeing that the Uncovenanted body have been similarly treated, whose title to the indulgence was by prescriptive right, equally strong, we are, afraid that the opportunity has been lost to remonstrate. The remonstrance should have been made to have had effect, when the first invasion of those rights took place; but since the Civilians looked passively on when their Uncovenanted brethren were brought under the shears, they can only take blame to themselves when the same shears come to be applied to them, thereby depriving them of one of the greatest boons provided by the Indian Leave Rules.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 27th October.
Steamer *Golconda*, from Calcutta anchored.

GALLE, 27th October.
Steamer *India*, sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, 27th October.
Steamer *Comorin*, sailed for Calcutta and Northern ports.

THE *Sindian*:—"Mr. S. Mansfield, Commissioner in Sind, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month. Lieutenant Colonel W. H. B. Green, C.B., Superintendent of the Frontier, Upper Sind, to be placed in charge of Sind during Mr. Mansfield's absence."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The Agents of the S. S. *Persia* have kindly furnished us with a corrected list of the passengers on board that ill-fated vessel at the time of her leaving Akyab:—

"Messrs. G. Moultrie, T. Berridge, F. W. Browne,—Dick, R. T. Savage, J. C. Todd, Major McKellar, Lt. Hyde, Capt. Forsyth, Capt. Caulfield, Capt. Salmon, Lt. O'Rorke, Dr. Ford, F. F. Clough, and Mrs. Kelly; Sergeant Davis, wife and three children; seven Europeans and about one hundred and twenty natives on deck."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"We have heard of another instance of Sir John Lawrence's interest in the soldier. On the occasion of the durbar at Lahore, on the 18th, His Excellency intimated to the officer commanding the division, that he had much pleasure in placing the sum of two thousand rupees at the disposal of the Brigadier to be expended in amusements for the men composing the Lahore Garrison, and for that of their families. A committee of officers, staff and regimental, was formed for the purpose of carrying out Sir John's views."

THE *Hurkaru*:—"It has been a matter of frequent complaint, that troops passing from one station to another, do not pay the full value of provisions consumed. The subject lately attracted the attention of the Governor General, who, we understand, has directed that the matter be carefully looked into, and that any soldier refusing to pay for the supplies he has received, be punished. His Excellency further told the authorities, that it is a serious thing that such misconduct should be allowed to pass undetected and unpunished."

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"We understand that Colonel J. R. Becher, C. B., is to be Commissioner of Peshawur, and Major Cracroft to officiate at Hissar. We also hear that Captain F. M. H. Forbes, of the Educational Department, will be the Superintendent of the Chumba Hill State in succession to Major Blair Reid, who has resigned."

THE same (Oct. 19):—"Early this morning, a portion of the Railway, which is to connect Lahore with Mooltan, was officially opened by His Excellency the Viceroy. We have not time to give an account of the proceedings to-day, but shall do so in our next.

"We take this opportunity of mentioning that the health of Mr. R. W. Stevens, the Agent of the Railway, is rapidly improving, and it is hoped he will be able to leave Murree in the course of a few days."

THE same:—"We have just heard of a most eccentric arrangement which has taken place at Mooltan. The Officer Commanding that most important frontier has been 200 miles beyond, and outside, the limits of his brigade command, since the 6th instant, acting temporarily in charge of the division for the command of the division at Lahore—without having made any provision for the command of the brigade he has deserted.

"The senior Officer there present, an old sepoy officer of known ability and smartness, was left doing the duty of Field Officer, with the Brigade Major to refer to for Orders, and the greatest confusion and inconvenience has obtained in all Departments.

"As well might Peshawur be commanded from Lahore. We cannot risk our frontier Military Stations being left in this inefficient state, and hope that the matter will come to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

THE *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*:—"We trust our readers have seen that the great Indopolite, the champion who so stoutly stood up for the rights of Madras against the cruel calumnies of the *Times*, has carried his arms into the heart of the enemy's country. The Thunderer published the other day in leader type a letter from him suggesting the abolition of the Indian Council at home. It is a consolation to think that, if the fair name of Madras is again assailed by the English Press, there is a champion on the spot to protect her. It is said at home that the Government have serious intentions of reforming the 18th Regiment N. I. The well-regulated military mind will pronounce the report utterly wild. Indeed such a step seems a military impossibility. We are fully alive to all the overwhelming arguments that can be brought to prove this, but still have heard the report on such authority that we are not prepared summarily to reject it. We know positively that the disbandment of the 18th has been viewed by Government with extreme displeasure. But of course there is all the difference in the world between privately censuring a measure, and publicly reversing it. The latter could scarcely fail to necessitate Sir Hope Grant's recall or transfer to another post."

THE *Hurkaru*, (Oct. 22):—"The 7th Bengal Cavalry, under the command of Captain Ward, have arrived at Bhaugulpore, and it is expected they will make Sahibgunge on or about the 22nd, whence they will be embarked on three Steamers with their corresponding flats, and proceed by river to Assam. The Steamers, we believe, have not yet arrived at Sahibgunge, and there may consequently be some delay in getting his regiment off. Captain Macgregor, Brigade Major to General Dunsford, left the Metropolis yesterday *en route* to join. Our readers will remember that this officer is he who opened the last China Campaign with one of the most brilliant Cavalry charges on record, and from this we argue well of the success of the Bhootan Force. Captain F. B. Norman proceeds in a few days by river to join General Mulcaster at Gowhatty. Large depots of provisions are to be formed at the Head Quarters of the various columns, and when the troops advance, arrangements are being made for a supply of one month's provisions to accompany each column. Captain A. MacKenzie from Benares has charge of the Commissariat arrangements of the two left Columns, and he is assisted by Lieutenants Burlton and Badcock, the former of whom will proceed with the Cooch Behar Column, the latter with the Julpigoree force. Captain J. May is stationed at Sahibgunge to superintend the embarkation of the troops who are destined for the west of Bhootan, and as we hear that it is not considered advisable to advance the Europeans attached to the Force till the last moment, it is probable that the Armstrong Mountain Train Battery will not arrive at the above-mentioned place till the end of November. Reports from the front describe Dalingkote as a very strong stockaded hill fort, at a height of four thousand feet above the sea. The approaches are said to be difficult, and it will undoubtedly require skilful management on the part of the officer in command, to reduce it without inadequate loss; but as General Dunsford has ample experience in this description of warfare, eventual success is scarcely to be doubted, though some loss may be expected."

THE *Englishman*:—"We have before announced that it was fully believed that Col. Durand was to have the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, with regard to which so much vacillation would appear to exist. That Colonel Durand will be appointed is our belief, yet we hear strange stories of other arrangements. It is now told us on not indifferent authority, that Mr. Macleod is to be appointed for one year. One year, that is, because Sir Herbert Edwardes is compelled by sickness in his family to proceed to England immediately, and this one year will give him ample time to return to India to have the magnificent satrapy conferred upon him.

"This is an arrangement we cannot believe in, a job so marked is not to be expected from the present Government of India. However much the head of the Government may wish to favour his old friends we are quite certain he would never allow his private friendship to overcome his sense of the rights of others, and the duty he owes to the Empire."

THE same:—"We see from the Straits papers, that the Malay pirates are carrying on their old game as bravely as ever. They have this time had the boldness to attack the French gun-boat the *Entrecasteaux*, and after two hours hard fighting, the latter had to take shelter near Cape Verella, whilst the pirates rejoicing in the discomfiture of their enemy, set sail in pursuit of a British ship, which only escaped their clutches by a breeze springing up. In the cause of humanity, no less than the protection of valuable property, the Maritime Governments of Europe ought to form a strong combination to rid the Chinese seas for ever of such pests. Scarcely a week passes but distressing accounts are received of the barbarity and inhuman conduct experienced by those who have not been fortunate enough to make their escape. Some decided steps ought at once to be taken, and we shall be glad to hear that a fleet of gunboats has been sent to protect the commerce of these seas."

THE same:—"The delay in carrying on the works of the main line of Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpoor has, we hear, attracted the attention of the Governor General. The difficulty of conveying material by the various routes, as represented by the Bombay Government, has been quite borne out, and the Governor General desires that the Chief Commissioner should do all in his power to aid the Railway Company and contractors to overcome the difficulties in their way. The Governor General, though admitting the pressure of the traffic upon the length of line of the Great Indian Peninsula, is not satisfied with the management, but he does not think that matters would be improved by making roads by which material could be carried. To open new roads, or to extend old ones, would only make a further demand upon the labour of the country. It appears to the Governor General that the best plan is to improve the management at Bombay and to give every possible assistance to the Engineers and contractors."

THE same (Oct. 21):—"The following appeared in our Overland Edition of yesterday:—Since the disastrous gale, very little has been done in the produce market. The prices of most articles have gone down considerably, and some are scarcely saleable. Since the holidays the demand for piece goods and yarn is somewhat moderate; but it is expected that within the next week or two the demand will considerably increase. In Government Securities, there are indications of a better demand for Government paper, and the increasing facilities for obtaining accommodation will doubtless have some influence on prices, but as very few of the dealers have yet returned to town, there have been scarcely any transactions, and quotations are quite nominal. Our money market now presents a decidedly easier appearance than it did before the holidays. The mail steamer has brought us a large supply of bullion, besides a considerable amount in rupees for Madras and Bombay, and, further, large supplies of coin are expected from the latter city. Money is in full supply in the bazar, and good paper can be discounted at eight per cent. In exchanges, there has not been much business transacted during the few days since the holidays closed. The rate has, however, been steadily falling owing to the large arrivals of money and the scarcity of paper. Bank bills close at 2s. 1½d. credits may be quoted 2s. 1¼d. to ⅜d. and document paper 2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1¾d. As only three days have elapsed since the termination of the Doorga Poojah holidays, but little can be said as to the state of the freight market, and there have been so few transactions that it is impossible to give quotations. Full particulars of the disastrous effect of the late Cyclone upon the shipping in Port will have been read in England before this mail arrives—for the few ships which have escaped with comparatively small injuries, very high rates of freight are asked; but in the face of the unfavourable accounts received from Home, shippers have so far suspended operations rather than pay them. For London, the only charter is that of the *Aphrodite* at £5 for a full cargo of jute and other light freight. For Liverpool there has been nothing done. We may shortly expect a considerable influx of tonnage, both from Home and from the Eastern Ports, but some of those vessels that are ready, will no doubt be required to take forward the cargoes of such ships as may be condemned. In the country trade the only business done has been for Bombay, and in consequence of the high rates ruling there for grain. In Indigo no change in the prospect of the crop, except a falling off in the N. W. Some of the early sowings in Jessore and Kishnaghur have been destroyed by the late storm."

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE AT LAHORE.—GREAT DURBAR.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

19TH OCTOBER.

THE greatest event of the Viceroy's present visit to Lahore was the Viceregal Durbar held yesterday on the plain in front of the Fort, where the tomb of the Maharajah Runjeet Sing, the "Lion of the Punjab," is the most conspicuous object. The arrangements for location of the Durbar Tents, and accommodation of Durbarees and of European visitors in them, were entrusted to a committee of the following officers, in communication with the Secretary:—

F. H. Cooper, Esq., C.B., Commissioner and Superintendent Lahore Division, *President*; Major MacAndrew; Lieutenant Trevor; Captain Hall, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore; L. Berkeley, Esq.; A. Brandreth, Esq.; Lieutenant A.M. Brandreth, R.E.; and Leslie Saunders, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Judicial Commissioner.

The Inspector General of Police was directed to place himself in communication with the above named committee, and to arrange that the instructions contained in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the official programme was strictly carried out. The paragraphs just quoted are the following:—

The sowaree of the 14 Chiefs below-named* will be admitted into the street leading to the Durbar tent, but must leave the street as soon as the Chiefs have alighted, and will take up a position which will be assigned to them by the Police. When the Durbar breaks up, the sowaree will again enter the street to receive their Chiefs, in order, commencing with the sowaree of the Maharajah of Puttiala, and ending with that of the Rajah of Gooleria. The only followers of the Chiefs admitted into the street will be sirdars who are to be admitted with them to Durbar, the servants whose duty it is to assist the Chiefs in alighting from their sowaree, and one servant for, each of the attendant sirdars.

The conveyances of the other Native gentlemen to be admitted to the Public Durbar will not be permitted to enter the street. After the Native gentlemen have alighted at the foot of the street, their conveyances must withdraw to a distance of at least 50 yards, and to such place as the Police may assign. The Native gentlemen, when the Durbar breaks up, must make their own arrangements for finding their conveyances, which will not again be allowed to approach nearer the foot of the street than 50 yards.

With exception of the 14 Chiefs below-named, all other Durbarees must show their cards of admission to the Police, at the foot of the street, before they are allowed to enter into the street. On reaching the Durbar Tent, they will be shown to their places by officers named for the purpose, and all must be seated at least half an hour before the time fixed for the Durbar, after which none will be admitted into the street on any pretext whatever.

The duties of our excellent Commissioner, Mr. Cooper, were neither few nor easy of performance. He was required to arrange for the arrival of the Maharajah of Cashmere and the seating of His Highness within the Durbar Tent punctually at five minutes to 9 A. M. He was also expected to see that the Chiefs and Gentlemen named in the margin were in their proper places at least twenty minutes before nine. To aid him in this part of his day's work, the following officers were appointed to conduct the Chiefs to their seats:—

Mundee.
Malair Kotla.
Farreedkote.
Chumba.
Sookeit.
Kulsia.
Patowdee.
Loharoo.
Dojana.
Gooleria.

Mr. Moore, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Watts, and Mr. Griffin.

Mr. Cooper was further instructed to arrange that all the Durbarees, with the exception of the Independent Chiefs, be seated not later than half past 8 A. M. For this work the following staff of officers were placed at his disposal:—

Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Moore, Captain Menzies, Mr. Saunders, Lieutenant Goldney, Mr. Watts, Mr. Griffin, Lieutenant Ewart, Mahomed Hyat Khan, Fakeer Zahoorooddeen, Hadee Hoosein Khan, Jyshee Ram, Hyat Ram, Sohun Lall, the Honorary Magistrates of Lahore, and Pundit Munphool.

Mr. Cooper had also to make the necessary arrangements to prevent delay in presentation of the Rajahs and Chiefs and to ensure a constant stream of presentees flowing without intermission from left to right.

To the Commissioners of Umballa and Jullunder was entrusted the duty of seeing that the Maharajah of Puttiala, the Rajah, of Jheend, and the Rajah of Kuppoorthulla, took their seats at the proper interval of time.

The Brigadier General [illegible] at Meean Meer arranged for the firing of the Viceroy's salute, the guard of honour, and the location of troops upon the ground. Precautions were enjoined to prevent undue exposure of European troops to the sun and to provide them with refreshments through the Commissariat department.

The committee for the location of the Durbar tents were required to act under the following instructions:—

1. The Durbar tent should be as open as possible in the front and sides.

2. Arrangements should be made for protecting or reducing the side incline of the road leading from the Tuxalee gate to the Durbar tent.

3. A canopy, dais, and throne should be constructed for the Viceroy's seat; and a retiring tent, with refreshments, provided at the rear of the throne.

4. A side tent should also be erected, whence ladies may be enabled to have a view of the Durbar.

5. Carpets should be laid down along the entrance of the Durbar tent, and all Durbarees required to remove their shoes there.

6. As the number of European visitors will be comparatively small, arrangements should be made for confining the room occupied for them to a sufficient space on the left of the throne, and making the rest of the space available for Native gentlemen.

7. A ground plan should be made as soon as possible showing the exact arrangements, including location of tents, position of troops, &c., and submitted.

8. Information of all arrangements having reference to the Military department should be forwarded at once to the Military Secretary, with a view to the necessary requisitions being made at the earliest opportunity.

9. Cards of admission will be prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Brandreth. Those for Natives will contain the number and name of the Durbarees in vernacular and English, a brief description in English; and a corresponding card, containing number and name only, should be affixed to the chair.

The former will be distributed through Commissioners, who will be careful to warn the Durbarees to keep their seats at the conclusion of the Durbar, until the Maharajahs of Cashmere and Puttiala, and the Rajahs of Jheend and Kupoorthulla have left the Durbar tent.

10. Cards should also be prepared for European visitors, and a notice to the above effect be inserted at the bottom.

So far for the preliminary work of the Grand Viceregal Durbar. The plans were all carried out admirably.

The guard of honour was composed of a large number of troops. The 90th Light Infantry, the 93rd Highlanders, and two regiments of Native Infantry, formed a long street to the entrance of the Durbar tent. The Band of each Regiment was present. The presenting of arms was restricted to the following chiefs:—

Cashmere, Puttiala, Jheend, Kuppoorthulla, Mundee, Malair Kotla, Freedkote, Chumba and Sookeit.

The Artillery were posted to the right for the Royal Salute. Squadrons of Cavalry added to the grandeur and impressiveness of the pageant. It was a sight well worth coming from Calcutta or even from Bombay to see, the sight of this grand Viceregal Durbar with all its splendid accompaniments.

Contrary to His Excellency's usual habit of strict punctuality, Sir John Lawrence did not reach the scene much before 10 A. M., or nearly an hour after the time fixed for his arrival. He took his seat on the throne, and as soon as the last gun of the Royal Salute had been fired, the Viceroy rose and opened the imposing ceremony with the following speech:—

Speech of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at the State Durbar held at Lahore, October 18th, 1864.

MAHARAJAHS, RAJAHS, AND CHIEFS—Listen to my words. I have come among you after an absence of nearly six years, and thank you for the kindly welcome you have given me. It is with pleasure that I meet so many of my old friends, while I mourn the loss of those who have passed away.

Princes and Chiefs! It is with great satisfaction that I find nearly six hundred of you assembled around me in this Durbar. I see before me the faces of many friends. I recognise the sons of my old allies, the Maharajahs of Cashmere and Puttiala; the Seikh Chiefs of Malwah, and the Manjah; the Rajpoot Chiefs of the Hills; the Mahomedan Mulicks of Peshawur and Kohat; the Sirdars of the Derajat, of Hazara, and Delhi—all have gathered together, to do honor to their old ruler.

My friends! Let me tell you of the great interest which the illustrious Queen of England takes in all matters connected with the welfare, and comfort, and contentment, of the people of India. Let me inform you how, when I returned to my native country, and had the honor of standing in the presence of Her Majesty, how kindly she asked after the welfare of her subjects in the East. Let me tell you, when that great Queen appointed me her Viceroy of India, how warmly she enjoined on me the duty of caring for your interests. Prince Albert, the Consort of Her Majesty, the fame of whose greatness and goodness has spread through the whole world, was well acquainted with all connected with this country, and always evinced an ardent desire to see its people happy and flourishing.

My friends! It is now more than 18 years since I first saw Lahore. For thirteen years I lived in the Punjab. For many years my brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, and I governed this vast country. You all knew him well, and his memory will ever dwell in your hearts as a ruler who was a real friend of its people. I may truly say that, from the day we exercised authority in the land, we spared neither our time, nor our labour, nor our health, in endeavouring to accomplish the work which we had undertaken. We studied to make ourselves acquainted with the usages, the feelings, and the wants of every class and race; and we endeavoured to improve the condition of all. There are few parts of this province which I have not visited and which I hope that I did not leave in some degree the better for my visit. Since British rule was introduced, taxation of all kinds has been lightened, canals and roads have been constructed, and schools of learning have been established. From the highest to the lowest, the people have become contented, and have proved loyal. When the great Military revolt of 1857 occurred, they aided their Rulers most effectively in putting it down. The Chiefs mustered their contingents which served faithfully, and thousands of Punjabee soldiers flocked to our standards, and shared with the British troops the glories, as well as the hardships, of that greatest struggle.

Princes and Gentlemen! If it be wise for the Rulers of a country to understand the language and appreciate the feelings of its people, it is as important that they should have a similar knowledge of their Rulers. It is only by such means that the two classes can live happily together. To this end, I urge you to instruct your sons, and even your daughters.

Among the solid advantages which you have gained from English rule, I will now only advert to one more. It has given the country many excellent administrators. Some of the ablest and kindest of my countrymen have been employed in the Punjab. Every man from the highest to the lowest can appreciate a good Ruler. You have such men as Sir Robert Montgomery; Mr. Donald McLeod; Mr. Roberts; Sir Herbert Edwardes; Colonel Lake; and Colonel John Becher—officers who have devoted themselves to your service.

I will now only add that I pray the Great God, who is the God of all the races and all the people of this world, that he may guard and protect you, and teach you all to love justice and hate oppression, and enable you each in his several way to do all the good in his power. May He give you all that is for your real benefit. So long as I live, I shall never forget the years that I have passed in the Punjab, and the friends that I have acquired throughout this province.

I shall be too late for the post if I go on writing any more to-day, so must close for the present.

LAHORE, 20TH OCTOBER.

I CLOSED yesterday's letter with the Viceroy's speech from the throne at the Viceregal Durbar. To-day I resume the thread of my story and give an account of what followed.

The first Chief presented to His Excellency was, of course, His Highness the Maharajah Runbheer Singh of Cashmere and Jummoo, K. S. I. I have failed in my endeavours to obtain a copy of the printed descriptive list of the nuzzer presented by the Maharajah, and the khillut conferred on him. The nuzzer consisted, of course, of gold mohurs. The khillut I saw brought in and deposited, in true oriental style, on the carpets at the foot of the throne. Vessels of silver, jewels, cloth of gold, and other costly, rich, and elegant articles, made up a princely present; and while scarlet liveried servants were bringing in and placing the things on the ground, the pipers of the 93rd Highlanders marched in and out of the Durbar Tent, passing all round the open space in front of the throne.

In the official "Precedence List," opposite to the name of Maharajah Mohender Singh of Puttiala, there is this remark: "The presentation of nuzzer has been excused for the life of the present Chief." No nuzzer was, therefore, offered by Puttiala. He received, however, a khillut valued at Rs. 17,600, of which the following description is given:—

6 jewels, 49 trays, silver howdah, elphant jhool, 2 sets gold horse trappings, 1 karchoby zinposh, jhallurdar palki, 2 horses, and 1 elephant.

Rajah Rughbeer Singh of Jeend presented 51 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 765, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 3,800:—

3 jewels, 1 tass khillut of 7 pieces, 8 parchas of shawls, sword, shield, belt, 1 silver horse trappings, 1 zinposh, elephant jhool, 1 horse, and 1 elephant.

Rajah Rundheer Singh of Kuppoorthulla presented 51 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 765, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 7,500:—

1 khillut of 7 pieces, 5 jewels, 24 trays, sword, shield, and belt, 1 gun, 1 jhallurdar palki, 1 silver howdah, 1 gold horse trappings, 1 silver ditto, 1 karchoby zinposh, 1 saddle cloth, 1 karchoby jhool, 2 horses, and 1 elephant.

Rajah Bejai Sein of Mundee presented 72 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 1,080, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,550:—

1 tass khillut of 7 parchas, 3 jewels, sword, shield, belt, 1 gold horse trappings, 1 saddle cloth, 1 zinposh, and 1 horse.

Nawab Sikunder Ali Khan of Malair Kotla presented 21 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 315, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,750:—

3 jewels, a tass khillut of 7 parchas, a pair of shawls and one roma[illegible] sword, shield and b[illegible]opings, 1 saddle [illegible]

Rajah Wuzzeer Singh of Furreedkote pres[illegible]ed 11 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 165, and [illegible]ceived the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,850:—

3 jewels, 11 pieces of khillut, 1 sword, 1 belt, 1 go[illegible] trappings, 1 saddle cloth, 1 zinposh, and 1 horse.

Rajah Sree Singh of Chumba presented 91 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 1,365, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,500:

3 jewels, shawl khillut of 11 pieces, 1 sword, 1 belt, 1 silver trappings, 1 saddle cloth, and 1 horse.

Rajah Ooggur Sen of Sookeit presented 72 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 1,080, and received the following khillut, valued at Rs. 1,300:—

3 jewels, 1 tass khillut of 7 parchas, sword, shield, 1 belt, 1 gold trappings, 1 saddle cloth, and 1 horse.

Sirdar Luhna Singh of Kulsea presented 21 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 315, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,100:—

3 jewels, a tass khillut of 7 pieces, 1 sword with belt, 1 silver trappings, 1 zinposh, and 1 horse.

Nawab Mahomed Mooktar Hossein Khan of Patondee presented 21 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 315, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,950:—

3 jewels, 7 pieces of tass khillut, sword, shield and belt, 1 silver trappings, 1 saddle cloth, 1 broad cloth jhool, 1 elephant, and 1 horse.

Nawab Umeenooddeen Ahmed Khan of Loharoo presented 21 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 315, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,250:—

3 jewels, 7 pieces tass khillut, 1 sword, shield and belt.

Nawab Mahomed Hussun Ulee Khan of Dojana presented 21 gold mohurs, valued at Rs 315, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,500:—

3 jewels, 7 pieces of tass khillut, 1 silver trappings, 1 saddle cloth, 1 broad cloth jhool, 1 elephant, and 1 horse.

Rajah Shumshere Singh of Gooleria presented 72 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 1080, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,500:—

3 jewels, 1 tass khillut of 7 parchas, 1 sword, shield and belt, 1 set gold trappings, 1 saddle cloth, and 1 horse.

Sirdar Shumshere Singh, Sindhawalia, presented Rs. 1400, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,750:—

3 jewels, 7 pieces of tass khillut, and 1 sword, shield and belt.

Rajah Hurbuns Singh, adopted son of Rajah Tej Singh, presented Rs. 1,400, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,750:—

3 jewels, tass khillut of 7 pieces, and 1 sword, 1 shield and belt.

Mirza Illahee Buksh, of the Ex-Royal family of Delhi, presented 25 gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 375, and received a khillut of Rs. 500.

Rajah Sahibdial of Kishenkote presented Rs. 1,200, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,500:—

3 jewels, shawl khillut in 20 trays, and 1 sword and belt.

Rajah Ram Singh of Seeba presented Rs. 1,500, and received the following khillut, worth Rs. 1,675:—

3 jewels, 1 tass khillut of 7 pieces, sword, shield and belt, 1 gold trappings, 1 saddle cloth, 1 zinposh and 1 horse.

These are the particulars of nineteen khilluts which were presented at the Durbar. The khilluts to the rest of the six hundred chiefs, consisting for the most part of sums of money, were directed to be given out of Durbar. The presentation of these was committed to the Commissioners, under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. In every case (the above nineteen included) the nuzzer actually produced in the Durbar and retained by the presenter, was only five pieces of gold, and the nuzzer which I have specified in the preceding enumeration was only nominally presented at the Durbar, the realization of it afterwards being the duty of the Commissioners. My mention of the nuzzer and khillut together in each case (which was merely for convenience) might give the impression that there was an alternate succession of giving and taking. This was not the case. All the nuzzers of gold pieces were first presented touched by the Viceroy and remitted; then followed the conferring of nineteen khilluts in the Durbar. My enumeration will, through the eye, enable the reader to form some conception of the grandeur of the scene and of the details of the ceremony. Among the presentees were the leading Chiefs of the Peshawur and Derajat frontier. The variety of oriental costumes, some rich and showy, others simple and without ornament, was quite a feast for the eyes; not less so were the different military and political uniforms intermingled with the black coats of civilians. There must have been at least 1,200 persons present in the Durbar Tent, with a clear wide space before the throne, which faced the entrance of the Tent. Mr. Aitchison, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, read out, in a clear, audibly voice, the name and title of every one of the presentees, who came up and passed on as a flowing stream, without intermission. To me mind—notwithstanding the occurrence of something rediculous now and again, as when a Chief, too fat to stand and even to walk as other men do, waddled up to the throne—to my mind, I say, the scene was a most impressive one. It was very interesting too to hear the kindly greetings o Sir John Lawrence when an old acquaintance presented himself. Once when a paralytic came up leaning on two men, utterly unable to use his own limbs so as to come near enough to the throne at the foot of which he desired to bow before the great British Chief of India, Sir John Lawrence descended from his seat, stepped forward to where the man stood, put his hand upon him in token of sympathy, and so bid him pass on. Surely this was done in the spirit of the Benevolent One, who was always "moved with compassion" towards the sick and suffering, and ever ready to minister comfort and relief to those who had none. I can never be persuaded that this action of Sir John Lawrence was dictated by a purely political motive.

All that remains to be said about the Durbar relates to its breaking up, and lest I should weary the reader with a minute and prosy description of my own, I will merely quote the following terse paragraph from the *Official Gazette*: "The Viceroy and Governor General then left the Durbar under a Royal Salute; and after the Maharajahs of Cashmere and Jummoo and Puttiala, and the Rajahs of Jheend and Kuppoorthulla, had been conducted from the Tent, the assembly broke up."

In the evening of the same day, Lahore city and the Railway Terminus were brilliantly illuminated. A procession on elephants, headed by the Viceroy, went out to view the illumination. As I was pressed for time to write my "news-letter," I did not go out that night. I heard, however, that there was the usual number of "hair-breadth escapes" from frightened elephants and vicious horses, and that the whole affair was a complete success.

I hope to send you another letter to-morrow. The following is the form of Ticket used for admission to the Durbar.—

"VICE-REGAL DURBAR.
Lahore, October 18th, 1864.
ADMIT
No. of Seat.
It is requested that no gentleman will leave his seat till the Chiefs of Kashmeer, Puttiala, Jheend and Kuppoorthulla have left the Durbar."

(*From the Lahore Chronicle.*)

THE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL TO LAHORE.

THE DURBAR.

To the North of Lahore, between the walls of the Fort and the branch of the Ravee which flows by the city, stretches a level plain, green with close English-looking turf, and studded here and there with clumps of dark-leaved trees. Here the tents for the Durbar of the Viceroy had been pitched. It would have been difficult to have found a more picturesque or impressive spot for a great spectacle. On one side is the Badami Garden, once almost the most beautiful for its size, in upper India; and still though neglected, and half deserted, filled with rare trees and shrubs. To the south of the plain stretches the city of Lahore. Here is the Padshai Masjid, with its three white marble domes and four tall minarets; the Fort, which has resisted more than one assault: the Sammon Burj, where resided Ranjit Singh and his successors; the Roshnai gate, where Prince Nao Vihal Singh was killed by the fall of the parapet, and where Raja Dheyan Singh was murdered; and the tomb of Maharaja Runjit Singh himself. Nor is the plain itself without its history. Here, a hundred years ago, the army of Ahmed Shah Durani lay encamped; here Runjit Singh used to review his army, and seated on this highest roof of the Shish Mahal, with the Young Raja Hira Singh first cousin of the present Maharaja of Kashmir, seated beside him, and Auri Singh Malwa, Fakir Azizuddeen, Jamadar Kushhal Singh, Raja Dheyan Singh, and other courtiers standing around, used to direct their manœuvres and criticize the drill and bearing of the troops. But never, in the past history of the Punjab, has there been so vast a gathering of the chivalry of the country on this plain, as was yesterday assembled there to pay their homage to Sir John Lawrence.

Maharaja Runjeet Singh never held Durbar for his whole kingdom, and even had he done so, the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej and Delhi were not under his authority, and the Chiefs of Peshawur [illegible]d the Derajat might have been summoned many [illegible]ime by any Sikh, before they would have cared [illegible]wer. Lords Dalhousie and Canning held [illegible] at Lahore for the neighbouring Chiefs, [illegible] Amballa, Peshawur, and Dera Ism[illegible] they received the Ch[illegible] of those di[illegible] present occasion from every part of [illegible] territory, Rajas, Chiefs, Maliks, and [illegible]ad been summoned to Lahore, and they [illegible] very few exceptions, came, some, who [illegible] infirm and ill; some who were so poor that they had to mortgage their lands and houses to procure the [illegible] for presentation, but all came for they wished once more to see the great Viceroy whose name is feared and loved throughout Hindostan. The hour fixed for the Durbar was 9 A.M., and two hours before that time many of the smaller Chiefs arrived and took their assigned seats. The chairs had been arranged in the larger tent in the form of an ellipse; the throne of the Viceroy on a raised platform, spread with cloth of gold, and covered with a canopy of gold and crimson was at the extreme end. About 8-30 the Independent Chiefs and Rajas began to arrive. First came the Raja of Jheend, dressed in white, brilliant with diamonds and emeralds, with a yellow turban and green paejamas. Then Mandi, smallest of Rajas, in red and green, with a red orange turban. The third to arrive was Maler Kotla, tall and corpulent, in black and gold with a green turban; and fourth the Raja of Faridkot, dressed like a true Khalsa chief in yellow. The Raja of Kapurthalla who arrived fifth, was perhaps dressed with better taste than any Chief in durbar, in white, with blue paejamas, and the insignia and blue ribbon of the Star of India. Then came the Maharaja of Pattiala most superbly dressed, with emeralds and pearls which almost hid his dress of rich lavender Silk. Last of all arrived the Maharaja of Jummu, with his son and heir. They were dressed much alike, in white, with yellow and red turbans, diamond and emeralds. The Maharaja also wore the insignia of the Star of India, of which order he is Knight. All these Rajas were conducted to their seats by officers specially appointed for the duty.

And now that all have taken their seats and are waiting the arrival of the Viceroy, let us look round the vast assembly and mention some of those the best known to fame, or best worthy of mention for their bravery their loyalty or their long descent. For here, met together for the first time in the history of the Punjaub, are the Rajpoot Chiefs of the Hills, the Sikh Nobles, and the wild Pathans of the North West border. Here is all that the province has to show of manly strength and beauty, of courage and wisdom and devotion to the State, and perhaps in no country in the world could so fine a body of men have been called together. Here is the Jat of the Manja, large of frame, ready to cultivate his little field, or to buckle on his sword and go forth to fight the battles of the Khalsa. He is not so clever as some here, but he is genial, affectionate, and manly, and his characteristics remind those who know him best, of John Bull himself. And here is the Derajat Malik washed and clothed, and in his right mind; not always, in his own hills, savoury or pleasant to eye or nose; mixed up in numberless hereditary feuds, careless of the life of himself and others, and never so happy as when engaged in a raid on the mountain side, but staunch, hospitable, splendidly reckless, gloriously brave. O young subalterns, passing College in Calcutta, drinking your sodawater, and sending the country and the natives to the devil, come and see what manner of men are these. Here are thews and sinews, bone and muscle; these are men whom it is most unsafe to kick or to abuse; these are men by honouring whom you will best honour yourself, and whom you may call friends and brothers without disgrace. For here are the men who fought against us at Sabraon and Chillianwala, and with whom but the other day we recovered Hindoostan; who when led by such men as Probyn and Fane will ride forward to the death against any army in the world, without one look or thought behind. First in Durbar is Maharaja Rambir Singh K.S.I. of Jumboo. This Prince is well known to the English, who flock year after year, in ever increasing numbers to his beautiful land the Cashmere valley, the Switzerland of the East. Neither he nor his father, Maharajah Gulab Singh, had ever attended a Durbar in Lahore, but had met the Governor-General at Sealkote or Wazirabad; but His Highness has remembered that Sir John Lawrence, more than to any other man, his father owed his throne, and has come to Lahore, not unwillingly, though with some misgivings, to meet the Viceroy. Next to him sits Maharaja Mahindar Singh of Puttiala. He is a boy of fourteen, but he is the head of the great Phulkian house, and first of the Sikh nation. Of the same family is the Raja of Jheend who sits beside him. The Jheend Chiefs have always been firm allies of the British Government, and Raja Sarup Singh, father of the present Chief, was the first man, European or Native, who in 1857 marched against the mutineers at Delhi, where he served gallantly till the capture of the city. The next is Raja Randhir Singh of Kupoorthulla, the new Knight of the Star of India, and no man in the country could better have deserved the honour. For he, during the dark days of the mutiny, when so many were hesitating or hostile, joined us heart and soul, and with two thousand men marched down to Oude where he fought bravely during the campaign. The Raja of Mandi, a Rajput chief of the hills, is a young man of seventeen, though indeed he looks much older. With him is Wazir Gosaon, now grown old, but still the oldest man in all the hill country, who under English supervision, has during a long minority, managed the affairs of Mandi so well, that the young Raja will be a much richer man than his father was.

Below the Nawab of Maleirkotla and the Raja of Faridkote sits another Rajput Chief, like Henry VIII. of England in face and figure, and whose family has ruled for many hundred years among the pleasant Chamba hills. Fourteenth in Durbar is Sirdar Shumsher Singh, Sindhanwalia, of the same family as Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and Chief of the Sikh nobility of the Manjha. Beside him is Raja Harbans Singh the half brother and adopted son of Raja Tej Singh, the Commander-in-Chief of the Khalsa Army. Two places below him sits Raja Partab Chund of Lambagraon, head of the Katoch family of Kangra. The Sikhs took away his kingdom and he is now a King only in name, but there is no Rajpoot family so noble as his. Before him came a line of four hundred and eighty kings, whose reigns extended over ten thousand years; and if we disbelieve this story, it is still true, that his ancestors ruled over the Bari and Jallandhar Doabs while the battles of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana were being fought. Next to him is Raja Sahib Dyal who a few months ago was in Calcutta, member of the Legislative Council. He is a son of Rallia Ram the Chief of the Customs Department in old Sikh days, and in the Punjab no one has a higher name for justice and honesty than he. That tall handsome man, a few places below, is Nawab Sarfraz Khan Saddozai, son of Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan, formerly ruler of the Derajat, and still the chief man beyond the Indus. Next him is the gallant Foujdar Khan Allizai, now somewhat old, but still ready to serve Government with sword or with counsel, as he has so often done before. Still lower, numbers 42 and 43 on the list, are Babas Sunpuran Singh and Khem Singh, high priests of the Sikh nation, and lineal descendants of Goroo Nanak the first Sikh Goroo. Baba Khem Singh does not much look like a priest; he is a good shot and a pleasant companion, but the influence which he possesses over the warlike Sikhs is greater than that of the Pope of Rome over the Catholics. He has lately been establishing girl schools throughout Jhelum and Gujrat districts, and is an intelligent and liberal-minded man. Next him sits Raja Raghbeer Deo who was ruler of Jummoo till Gulab Singh rose to power. He belongs to the elder branch of the present Royal family of Cashmere, and lives quietly in the Goodaspoor District.

AT an entertainment given on the previous evening by the Lieutenant Governor to the Viceroy, Sir R. Montgomery spoke as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.—I esteem it a high honor to have the privilege of proposing the health of our Viceroy and Governor General, Sir John Lawrence.

"I have known him for upwards of five and forty years—we were school-fellows together in Ireland, as were also his distinguished brothers Henry and George Lawrence. We separated for many years, and did not meet again till the annexation of the Punjab, when I saw that the strong will of the boy had ripened into the determined man—clear, vigorous, and energetic, just and impartial, he was feared and respected by all, and his administration became a model for other provinces.

"It was in the Jullundhur Doab he first began his Punjab career. He was selected for it by Lord Hardinge, and subsequently was called to Lahore, and eventually became Chief Commissioner.

"And then came 1857. The events of it are fresh in our memory. The Punjab under his grasp stood firm. Delhi must be regained or India lost. The Punjab was cut off from all aid. It poured down at his bidding from its hills and plains the flower of its native chivalry, the city was captured, and we were saved—aye, India was saved—England acknowledged his eminent services and his name has become a household word through the land.

"And we who have served with, and under him, are proud to see him occupying and adorning the most important post under the Crown. We are here to welcome him this day in a Hall erected to his memory by his Punjab friends. We welcome him as our old Chief Commissioner, our old Lieuten[illegible] Governor, our Viceroy. I call on you one and [illegible] join me in drinking the health of Sir Jo[illegible]" (Great cheering).

Sir John Law[illegible]ks for his health being [illegible]

SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY, [illegible]ADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you, Sir Robert, for the kind and genial way in which you have proposed my health, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the handsome and cordial manner in which you have responded to the toast.

I don't think I quite deserved all that Sir Robert has said of me, but I must say I like it. (Laughter and Cheers.) Its only human nature. (Cheers.) My nature has been called a hard one, but believe me it softens at your kindness.

Sir Robert has told you that we were school fellows forty years ago. I wish he had left out the forty years, but as I am a married man with nine children, it does'nt much matter. Well, it is quite true, we were at school together forty years ago; at a place very famous in history, London-derry (cheers and laughter) celebrated for defending itself against great odds. Well perhaps some of the old north Irish blood flowed in our veins, for we came from that part; and when the time came that in India we found ourselves fighting against still greater odds, the blood of the old defenders of Derry warmed within us, and like old war horses we buckled to our work. (Cheers).

But gentlemen, I think that whatever I may have done, my Lieutenant, Sir Robert Montgomery, did almost more, (cheers) Gentlemen—and ladies; when I think of those terrible days, I hardly know whether to think of them with pride or with sorrow. When I remember the glorious deeds of our army before Delhi, I feel proud of my nation, and my countrymen; Irish English, and Scotch, but when I think of the genius and bravery which is buried there, I feel that our triumph was indeed dearly bought. There was John Nicholson. I think of him without whom, perhaps not even Englishmen, would ever have taken Delhi; I can hardly say any more (cheers). But this I will say, that as long as an Englishman survives in India the name of John Nicholson will never be forgotten. I had in those days under me a body of officers in the Punjab, who for zeal, energy, and ability, were as good as India ever has, or ever will, produce. If we were in any way an example to the rest of India, we have had our reward.

Ladies and gentlemen, Six years ago I left this country with a shattered constitution after many years hard work, but I left it in the hands of Sir Robert Montgomery. My mantle could not have fallen upon better shoulders, and when I look around me, and see the smiling, happy faces of a contented people and the material improvements which have been made under his guidance, it sometimes seems to me that it would have been well had the mantle fallen upon him sooner (*Cheers*).

It has given me the greatest pleasure to return to the Punjab. I have been much pleased with what I have seen, and I wish that I had the [illegible]e go over the whole of it. It has given [illegible]uch pleasure to meet you all here to-night. [illegible] thank you for the kind way in which [illegible]ve received me, and I wish you all health and happiness. (*Loud and prolonged Cheers.*)

BOMBAY.

THE Treasurer of the Indo-British Institution begs to acknowledge with thanks Rs. 364, from a merchant, being profit realized on the sale of shares.

THE building now occupied by the Bank of Bombay is announced to be put up for sale by public auction on the 14th proximo.

THE *Government Gazette* informs us that Dr. S. M. Pelly has been appointed President of the Municipal Commission, consequent upon the appointment of Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft as Acting Secretary to Government.

THE Dewallee holidays commence to-day and continue till Tuesday next, inclusive, during which time the whole of the Banks will be closed, and some of the public offices also on this day and Monday.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions in answer to the appeal of "Felix" in behalf of the poor Europeans of Bombay:—A. B. C., Rs. 100; A Friend, Rs. 50; J. W., Rs. 20; Blackwell & Co., Rs. 50; W. Gilbert, Rs. 25.

EXTRA MAIL.—The steam ship *Coromandel* will leave this port on the 1st proximo, at 12, noon, should nothing occur to detain her, and mails per that vessel will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A. M. on that day. The *Coromandel* is expected to reach Aden in time for the Calcutta steamer due there on the 11th idem.

WE understand that the Deputy Consulting Engineer returned from Goozerat on the 26th instant, after inspecting the new portion of the line on the B. B. and C. I. Railway about to be opened, and reported that the Company could open their line to the public. It is therefore expected that the line between Bombay and Bulsar will be opened either on the 1st or 5th proximo.

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* That is, Cashmere, Puttiala, Jheend, Kuppoorthulla, and the ten named in the following paragraph.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The following additional passengers proceed by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail Steamer *Malta*, Captain J. G. Gribble, to Aden and Suez, this morning :—

For Suez.—Mr. Facchi.
For Alexandria.—Mr. Andrew.
For Mauritius.—Mr. J. S. Winscow.
For Marseilles.—Mr. Lynch and Mr. Keynton.
For Southampton.—Mr. Angus.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, Captain C. S. Thornby, which leaves this port to-day for China, carries 979 chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers :—

For Galle.—Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee and Mr. D. Wilson.
For Madras.—Mr. Stenthers.
For Calcutta.—Mr. J. M. Courtney.
For Hongkong.—Mr. Wigg, and European servant.

The following passengers proceed by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Governor Higginson*, Captain Atkinson to Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail :—

For Kurrachee.—Captain and Mrs. Taverner ; Captain Franks ; Sub-Conductor Smith, wife and child ; Mr. Bennett ; Mr. Corigan ; Mr. Walter Carey ; Captain Trevor ; M. Horace Poussard ; Miss Amelia Bayley and Mr. Smythe.

Our readers will see by a notice in another column that the allotment of shares in the Royal Exchange Buildings (Limited) will not take place until after the Dewallee Holidays. We learn that there has been a great pressure for Stock, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions, the Share List was not finished until a late hour last evening. Applications continue to flow in from all quarters, notwithstanding a Notice which appeared in our columns on the 22nd instant to the effect that no further applications would be received after 4 P. M., Saturday.

An Act of Courage and Humanity.—We have much pleasure in recording an act of presence of mind and humanity, which reflects considerable lustre upon the gentleman who performed it—Major Wood, our highly popular and universally esteemed Assistant Adjutant General. Major Wood was, it appears, walking on the Bund yesterday evening, when his attention was attracted by the shouts of a Parsee gentleman, who had observed a native woman fall into the water, close to one of the sluices. Without any hesitation Major Wood plunged at once into the river, and after a good deal of exertion, succeeded in rescuing the female, who seemed very much exhausted, and was really on the point of sinking.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

The following contributions have been received and remitted to-day to the General Cyclone Relief Fund at Calcutta, viz :—

By the Bank of Bombay—from

Messrs. Wm. Nicol & Co.	Rs. 5,000	
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	„ 500	
J. W. Wore, Esq.	„ 200	
W. C. Barker, Esq.	„ 100	
Messrs. Rosselet & Co.	„ 100	
		5,900

By the Asiatic Banking Corporation—from

Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Rs. 1,000	
„ Grey & Co.	1,000	
„ Dossabhoy Eduljee & Co.	„ 500	
„ M. and P. B. Colah & Co.	„ 500	
T. H. Booth, Esq.	„ 500	
Messrs. Manockjee & Jamsetjee Cursetjee	„ 250	
Dossabhoy Ruttonjee Colah, Esq.	„ 250	
Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.	„ 200	
Jawarilall Umiahshunker, Esq.	„ 100	
J. R. Coates, Esq.	„ 50	
Mr. Barker	„ 10	
		4,360
	Total Rs.	10,260
Amount already remitted and advertised		39,050
	Grand Total Rs.	49,310

A. C. GUMPERT,
Chairman Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 28th October 1864.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON. MR. SCOTT.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's evening entertainment, at his princely mansion at Mazagon, in honour of the Hon. Mr. Scott, on Thursday evening, was by far the most brilliant and *recherché* of either of those which have yet taken place. At half-past eight o'clock the worthy Baronet was in waiting at the entrance hall of Mazagon Castle to receive his numerous and distinguished guests, which he did with his usual courtesy and affability, having for each a smile and word of welcome. At the inner door the visitors were received by the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, and at the entrance of the saloon we met the eldest son of Sir Jamsetjee who already inherits the hospitable disposition of his worthy sire. It must be confessed that there is no apartment in the Castle fit for such occasions as that of Thursday night. The saloon is pretty commodious and shows at once by its decorations a high taste for what is chaste and elegant, and the whole with the adjoining apartment presents a most imposing appearance.

At 9 o'clock His Excellency the Governor entered the saloon accompanied by his [illegible], and followed by a large and brilliant assembla[illegible]s and gentlemen of the elite of Bombay so[illegible] a quarter of an hour afterwards all [illegible]upied by about 40 European ladi[illegible] which time, [illegible] met the eye w[illegible] extreme.

After the company were all seated a concert, in which the principal artistes of the Italian Opera assisted, commenced with a fantasia upon the violin by Herr A. Kremser, accompanied on the pianoforte by Professor Emilio Usiglio, which was greatly admired. This was followed with "Il Bacio" by Signorina Bosetti, (who was the favourite of the audience during the whole of the evening). She also sang a solo from "Elisir d' Amore" and in a duetto from "Linda." Her singing was sweet and true in a high degree and was greeted with enthusiastic bravas.

Signor Giusti sung the Barcarola "Rigoletto" in splendid style and fully maintained his reputation as an artiste. He was greatly admired as well for the accuracy of the vocalism as for the piquancy of the expression with which he rendered the words. His aria from "Rigoletto" produced an unanimous and instantaneous encore, which on being complied with produced an almost endless *bravissima* from the entire audience.

Franklin Jackson gave the "Varazzino di Rodi" which called down rapturous applause from a delighted auditory.

Signora Marcucco Corti gained, very deservedly, great applause in the duetto from "Barbiere," as did also Signor Corti. The "Romanza Foscari" was given with great taste by Signor Orsi and was highly appreciated. Signor Bozotti delighted his audience with the "Romanza Masnadieri," and Signor Pappini in the duetto, in "Linda" well maintained his reputation as buffo. The concert finished with the "Terzetto Lombarde" by Franklin Jackson, Signors Giusti and Fiorani, which was received with repeated bursts of applause.

According to the programme Signorina Puerari was announced for the cavatina from "Traviata," but was prevented from singing through indisposition, for which we were really very sorry.

His Excellency the Governor took his departure at the termination of the first part of the concert.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock the guests descended to the saloon on the lower floor, where a most sumptuous supper was prepared. The head of the table was occupied by the Hon. Mr. Scott, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Frere and the Hon. Mr. Anderson. The latter Hon. gentleman, after the repast was over, made a speech which was at once clever, appropriate and witty, it was applauded to the echo. The guest of the evening, the Hon. Mr. Scott, replied in a short but appropriate speech, in which he alluded to the late lamented Baronet, the great Sir Jamsetjee, and complimented his worthy host in the way in which he was following in the footsteps of his sire in acts of hospitality and benevolence. The Hon. gentleman concluded by proposing the health of Sir Jamsetjee which was received with tremendous enthusiasm. The party broke up at half-past one o'clock.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*28th October.*

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Insubordinate Tars.—Augustus Johns and James Lester, seamen of the Ship *Fosa*, were charged with assaulting John Watts, the master of that ship.

The master stated that Johns assaulted him on the 30th September whilst on the high seas by laying hold of him and tearing his hair, both defendants were ordered aft, they refused to go, and commenced abusing the captain and mate, Johns took a handspike from the rack and flourishing it threatened to demolish the captain with it.

The evidence was corroborated by two witnesses. Prisoners said they had witnesses on board, and the case was postponed until Wednesday next.

A Good Swag.—Rutna Kaiwal, Jumnadass Colleedass, Oojum Goolabchund and Jewa Wagjee were charged with the theft of the following ornaments : seven gold neck ornaments, seven gold ear ornaments, three gold rings, one gold neck chain, one silver waist chain, one gold bracelet, two silver anklets, one nose ring, the whole of the value of Rs. 1,360. It appeared that on Friday, the 14th instant, the prosecutor Manchund Moolchund, who is a goomasta to the firm of Narrotumdass Hurribhoy, went from his dwelling in Wittulwaddy for the purpose of attending a temple near Bhooleshwar, and on his return he found a box, in which the ornaments were kept, broken open and the jewellery enumerated abstracted, he communicated his loss to the police, and on the following Friday the first prisoner, who lived in the same house as prosecutor, was taken into custody. The same night prosecutor, accompanied by a friend, went to the shop of a Marwarree and there the second prisoner was taken in custody and some of the lost ornaments were produced which prosecutor recognized. The third and fourth prisoners were pointed out by the second prisoner.

The Marwarree proved the pledging of the ornaments by the second prisoner, also three pieces of gold. The case was remanded for further hearing.

Absence of Mind.—A merchant named Ramchunder Balloo yesterday went to the G. I. P. Railway Station for the purpose of taking delivery of nine baskets of goods, upon trying to pass the gate it was discovered he had ten in the cart, both he and the cartman were brought up on the charge of stealing the basket, but as no prosecutor was present, the case was remanded.

MANDER DEO.

Some correspondence was placed at the disposal of the press yesterday having reference to the erection of a Travellers' Bungalow at Mander Deo, consisting of a Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner S. D., dated 16th June 1864, submitting, with observations, a communication from the Collector of Sattara, handing up a further report on Mander Deo by Colonel Phayre, Quarter Master General of the Army, from which we make the following extract :—

A letter from the Quarter Master General of the Army, dated 25th May 1864, submitted to Government through the Revenue Commissioner.

The Collector would respectfully suggest that sanction be accorded for a sum of Rs. 2,091-7-4, being the amount spent by Col. Phayre in excess of Rs. 4,000 originally granted.

The Collector has recently visited Mander in company with H. E. the Governor. The bungalow is a very commodious and substantial one, it is very prettily designed, and has been built at a surprisingly cheap rate. The excess of Rs. 549-14-9 over the sum of Rs. 2,000 originally sanctioned has, as explained by Col. Phayre, been occasioned by the cost of building a wall round the compound, and by the purchase of furniture.

The sum of Rs. 1,541-8-7 spent in addition to the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,000 on the path between Mander Deo and Waee has, the Collector feels assured, been well laid out ; and he believes he is warranted in saying, that H. E. the Governor was much struck with the quantity of work that had been done.

Col. Phayre has dwelt very fully on the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a settlement at Mander Deo. The Collector begs to express his entire concurrence in the remarks on this head, and would recommend that an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 be made by Government as a contribution toward a Station Fund in the same way as has been done in the case of Panchgunny.

F. L. CHAPMAN.

Public Works Department, Poona, 16th June 1864

Submitted for the consideration and orders of Government with reference to their resolutions No. 2141, dated 30th June, and No. 3448, dated 8th October 1863.

The Revenue Commissioner S. D. considers that the path giving access to Mander Deo may fairly be regarded as a public work ; but, looking at the urgent demands on the local funds of the Sattara collectorate, he deprecates any further expenditure upon it, from those funds, than the amount, Rs. 1,542 which has been spent in excess of the sum of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned by Government for this path.

The Government Bungalow erected on Mander Deo appears to have been very economically constructed, at a cost exceeding by only Rs. 126 the small sum of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned by Government for the work. The Commissioner observes that the bungalow is referred to by Lieut. Col. Phayre in paragraph 14 of his letter, No. 349 of 1864, now submitted by Mr. Chapman, and in the heading of his accompanying memorandum, No. 2, as a "Travellers' Bungalow." It would be unnecessary to notice this were it not that travellers' bungalows have lately been classed among works to be provided for (if provided at all) out of local funds, whereas the Mander Deo bungalow is a Government building, constructed not for travellers but, as ordered by Government resolution (R. D.) No. 2141 of 1863, for "persons who wish to test the climate of the plateau" with a view to colonization, or the establishment of a sanitarium for Europeans, which is an Imperial purpose, the cost of carrying out which ought in the first place to fall upon the Imperial treasury, and not on the local funds of the Sattara collectorate.

The Revenue Commissioner begs to suggest that Lieut. Col. Phayre's letter, which contains information of much general interest, may be made available to the public.

The question of the establishment to be kept in the Mander Deo bungalow, which is referred to in Col. Pharye's 15th and 16th paras, remains for the decision of Government, whose attention is also begged to the suggestions made in para. 17 of his letter, and in para. 5 of Mr. Chapman's memorandum.

W. HART, Revenue Commissioner.

Resolution.—The thanks of Government are due to Colonel Phayre for his very interesting paper, as well as for his exertions in building the bungalow at Mander Deo, and in opening up the paths to that table-land.

The sums specified in paragraph 5 of the Revenue Commissioner's Memorandum should be debited to the Reserve Fund of the year in which the expenditure was incurred.

These papers should be placed on the Editor's table, and should also be printed in continuation of the volume of selections from the records of Government, No. 65, new series.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE NATIVES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I believe our Governor is actuated with the best of motives when he is praising some of my fellow-countrymen, as he did at the foundation ceremony of the Elphinstone Circle the other day, but he is not aware of the mischief he is creating. He is unwittingly recommending them to make money in any way, and then bestow a portion of it on public objects, &c. It cannot be denied that some of our great men of the day have become great and "good" because they have been great speculators and the greatest of gamblers, devoid of all moral feelings. Is it right that our Governor should bestow praises on men like these and thereby encourage others "to go and do likewise?" Sir Bartle acknowledges that we may see an evil day for Bombay. When that day comes, people will reflect how much the great citizens, now praised so flatteringly, had to do in increasing its severity by speculations and jobbery to an extent unheard of in former days.

A POOR CITIZEN.

Bombay, 28th October.

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I beg once more, through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, to call the attention of the Municipal Commissioners to the most filthy and disgusting state of the Uri[illegible] in Marine Street, a[illegible] Cotton Factory. [illegible] the rather eleva[illegible] [illegible] of the said Urinary the excessive w[illegible] water naturally rushes down into the stree[illegible] [illegible]ing a pool of watered urine to stagnate for [illegible] twenty yards down the street towards the [illegible] [illegible] of a morning not only presents a sickening [illegible]cle and emits an obnoxious effluvium, but proves a nuisance to both foot passengers and the lodgers of a neighbouring hotel. It is no wonder that water is getting low in the Vehar Lake. I would advise the Municipal Commissioners, with reference to their advertisement adverting to waste of water, to first behold the [illegible] in their own eye.

[illegible]ther, I should like to be informed if the Fountain erected in the same street through the benevolence of the Baronet was intended to serve the working classes as a Shower Bath, as I the other day witnessed a belted Knight (worse styled a Police Peon,) and a number of coolies, disporting themselves by performing their ablutions on their filthy persons and rags.

This Fountain seems also to be a God-send to the building in course of erection near it, as its waters have, I believe, the properties of amalgamating with chunam.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE INVENTIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS OF GENIUS IN BOMBAY DURING THE AMERICAN WAR.

3.—"The Brick and Tile Company."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I now take leave to bring to the notice of your readers the youngest *Bunkum* of Andrew Grant, Esq., the "Brick and Tile Company." Though yet in the embryonic stage it bids fair to outstrip in its development every scheme which has gone before, and avoiding the common course of nature where like begets like, it will multiply within itself genera and species the most unlike. Producing a host of minor concerns, all calculated to unfold our resources, benefit our trade, and bring comfort to our race not in Brick walls and Tiled roofs alone, the necessity and comfort of which we are all ready to acknowledge, but in Rags and Leather, co-operative Societies for selling Treacle and Castor Oil, getting up a Mercantile Music Club, cheapening and improving our Beer, buying up new inventions, and scattering broad cast charities out of surplus revenue it will usher in a delightful and hitherto unknown era, puzzling us to know what we are about and where the dence we have got to, yet all converging to one great and wonderful centre, the focus of all attraction, the genius of Andrew Grant, Esquire, which we may admit without flattery has culminated in the formation in Bombay of a "Brick and Tile Company."

The idea embraces two distinct propositions. One is to build your house, the other to put the roof on. We see the necessity of keeping the two branches of manufacture perfectly distinct, and therefore applications for "Bricks" or "Tiles" should be kept apart. We purpose then to say a few words about the "Bricks" before we pass the "Tiles" in review.

Andrew Grant's "Bricks" are of various kinds : first, he is a "Regular Brick" himself. I don't mean a geometric regularity, as that would make him out a block, without head or tail, but I mean what every body means by a regular Brick, a chap whom one can clap on the back and borrow sixpence from without the fear of being damned ; a Brick who practises on the Flute, drives a Tandem, and don't go home till morning. That's the kind of Brick Andrew is. The Bricks he makes or sells are for walls floors, ovens, and chimney-pots, such as "Dutch Clinkers," Red Rubbers, Malm Paviours. Now the first Brickwork on the Company's list is the "Great Financial Hall," to be erected on the southern extremity of the south-west prongs, near the mad-house. This undertaking will be commenced as soon as the Back Bay Reclamation Company has completed its work and the south-west monsoon has ceased its annual visitations to this Island, both events being likely to occur at the end of the Greek Kalends. A large profit is to be secured on this job.

As applications to the Company for "Bricks" are fast pouring in already, it might be useful to acquaint your readers that Andrew Grant has set himself out for public recognition by having one of *Minton's* encaustic patent chimney piece Ameer of Scind Bricks painted in colours on the front of his drab hat, to distinguish him from the members of the Police, as well as to show the "Badge of all his tribe." The public may find it necessary to know that every brick has its own price, and must not expect to get "Encaustics" under 80 Rs. a thousand, and "Red Rubbers" are eleven pence a thousand dearer than "Dutch Clinkers."

In order to run the shares up to a high premium, Andrew Grant proposes the singular but enlightening plan of giving a few lectures on the art and manufacture of the Brick, in each of the six "Exchange Rooms" which are now under contemplation in Bombay. The lecturer will show that a "Brick" is not the dull heavy piece of dried mud which our Orthoepists have wrongfully represented it, but a true Silicate of Alumina, identical in composition to a gravy-pot, a blacking-bottle, and a glass flute. The idea is good, for while the public will think Andrew is only opening their minds, they will soon find he has not only opened their pockets, but their eyes too. Nothing but genius could do that. The capital will soon be subscribed when the Bunias find a ring can be got out of a Brick (because it is a Silicate of Alumina), as well as out of a Rupee because it is a pure metal. Though there is a deplorable general ignorance of the value of the Bricks which Andrew Grant and his Company represent, it is a happiness to find there are still a few, who, knowing something about them, have made the desperate leap of giving large orders to the "Brick Company" of which the subjoined list is only a portion of the applications which the Promoters of the Company are always carrying about in their hats, and any-body may see the originals for six-pence.

1. From the Reverend Francis Gell 10 lakhs—
To build a large Bomb-proof Jail under the Railway station at Tanna, to hold Trubshaw, Sir Alexander Grant, the ghost of Adam White, the Honorable H. L. Anderson, the man who reads the *Times* on the Apollo Bunder for an anna, and all who hold opinions different to those of the *Times of India*, or any opinions at all.

2. From Dr. Diver 15 lakhs—
To build a Lunatic Asylum at Dapoorie for all Bombay speculators who may go mad during the present extraordinary season.

3. From Cursetjee Furdonjee Paruck 20 lakhs—
To build a fire temple in the bed of the Euphrates at Baghdad for Maneckjee Pestonjee Tuback, who is to be made High Priest to the Turks when Cursetjee has done with him.

4. From A. C. Gumpert, Esq., 1 lakh—
To erect a Triumphal Arch on the Apollo Bunder in honour of the victory gained, or to be gained, over the Electric Telegraph Department and the thieving cotton dealers by securing correct Galle Telegrams.

5. From Mr. Souter 5 lakhs—
To build a dry well on the Esplanade facing the Mercantile Bank, 500 feet square and 25 feet deep, where all share transactions are in future to be carried on, with hats and coats off, without police interference, or any appeal to law. Dr. Diver and experienced Prize-fighters not permitted to go down.

6. From the Bank of Bombay 1 lakh—
To build an ornamental third storey on the present premises, where Mr. Blair may retire to take his soup and sherry.

I'll go bail there never was a Company established in Bombay under so fair a patronage. We owe it to Andrew Grant, my boys! Everybody is not a heaven-born child of genius and Zoroaster as Andrew Grant is. But under him the "Brick and Tile Company" must be an immense success. Already a shareholder in the "Brick and Tile" looks down contemptuously on a "Back Bayer," and why is this? It is because Andrew Grant, standing on the shoulders of Cursondass, has revealed himself in all his giant proportions ; it is because from the active midnight workings of his mighty brain after a triple-drained quantum of Brandy and Soda he was able to discern the affinity between the discovery of gravitation and a "Brick Company," an anti-Newtonian discovery which has left all gravity nowhere. In all time the fame of Andrew Grant will be associated with a "Dutch Clincker," and a "Red Rubber," and there is surely immortal renown enough in this to satisfy a Cæsar or an Alexander. Let us proclaim him the Silicic idol of Bombay, the child of a peculiar extraction, an imperishable "Malm Paviour"!

But we alluded at starting to the second division of the Company's art ; let us look at them now as "Tilers." If there existed in all the universe anything able to overcome the aspirations of a "Brick" we should find it only in a "Tile." Immortal conception! Hold me messmates, I'm shaking on the grog monkey and afraid I shall fall through. Oh Andrew, my Brick ; you have out-heroded yourself. Here's a poor chum in his hammock with his leg cut off above the knee and the stump refuses to go down ! My blessing on you Andrew, but you are the merriest devil that ever was let loose from Purgatory for joking near a fire ! Bad luck to you for stopping me from going on with a sensible discourse before the public, and its not aisy to behave myself at all, Oh you killin', murthering gossoon, you'll shake the intrails out of me, och hone ! A Tile ! A Tile !

What's a Tile ? a covering for the head say the Cockney boys. Well, and who can do without one ? A Tile from the hands of Andrew Grant, the only surviving representative of the great Tiler "Teddy" famed in Ballad Minstrelsy, would be as complete and as nobby a make up as fastidious Constable Bailey of the Fort division, or the inimitable Beau Bogie at Wallace's could in any reason expect. Up with the "Grant Tile," the new cranial adornment, the face expressionater ! you who are going through a trembling courtship step forward in the facinating power of Andrew Grant and snatch the victory without a call of surrender. Down with Watson and Esperance ; away with the rascally "Wide-awakes" which made us look so much like the fellows who sneak about trying to get up "Banks" and "Financials," and bring in the new consignment ! What do we not owe Andrew Grant for so generously leaving the affairs of "Campbell Mitchell" to look after our *Tiles!* This is the man Sir Bartle Frere had in his eye when he alluded to the enterprize and developing power of our British merchants, at the laying the foundation stone of the buildings in the Elphinstone Circle this evening, though the Honorable Michael Scott tried to look as if he was meant and as though he had done his part so well there was no mistaking the true direction of the compliment. Standing among Bricks and Tiles, Sir Bartle must have been forcibly reminded of the great Builder and Tiler who was about to bring in that new era of architecture to which the Governor drew attention. I am sorry His Excellency didn't mention names, but it does not matter, as we can all appreciate the revolutionizing bent of Andrew Grant's mind, and though words cannot give expression to our feelings let us clinch them in a Brick monument ! Like Sir Bartle on George Clerk of Umballah this evening, I know many things of Andrew Grant's victories among Bricks and Tiles which I cannot disclose while that gentleman is a living hero, but I feel bound to tell how I have seen him seated on a parcel of hot Bricks with a *Pipe Tile* on his head, immersed in the business of manufacture, heedless of the rising temperature beneath him, which could only be discerned by the issue of a woolly smoke and a perceptible throbbing of his temples. Then I said that surely this is the man above all others to be entrusted with our Bricks and Tiles!

The Company is now about to tile the following buildings :—

The Governor General's Palace at Poona ;
The B. and B. Railway Terminus at Malabar Hill ;
The Cowshed at the Marine Lines ;
The Palace of the Emperor of Bhootan ; and
Burstall's Piggery at Chinchpoogly.

The wh[illegible] will be enormous, and though the [illegible]holders are counting [illegible] the completion of the period of incubation, all will be carried to the reserved fund except about a lakh of rupees which it is intended to dispose of as follows :—

Preliminaries of a Rag and Leather Company...	50,000
Constructing a "Pug-mill" in the office for Shampooing the Directors every Saturday...	10,000
The Pinjrapool and Byculla Schools...	10,000
A Soiree Musicale and Fireworks to the Public in the Brick fields at Callian...	10,000
Sulphur and Salad Oil to the poor of Bombay...	10,000
Premia for new patents...	9,990
A new Tile and Leathern Breeches for Andrew Grant...	10
Total...	1,00,000

Time fails me to hold up the Promoters to public honour singly, but collectively I can say for them they never bow to the public in the streets because they owe the public nothing, and if they do go about with short pipes, dingey hats, and elbow-worn coats, it is because their eminence keeps them beyond the reach of ridicule, because they can afford to do it. These are the men who make us feel our own littleness ; in peace they enrich and charm us, and in war we will be sure to find them in their true patriotic positions, Cursondass plying the Marline-spike as Boatswain's Yeoman, ever ready to "splice the main brace," and Andrew Grant as Ship's Fiddler, ever ready to strike up "Nancy Dawson" as the Boatswain's whistle pipes to grog.

If the risings of admiration and the promptings of duty are so strong within me that I cannot lay down my pen without offering a sentiment of respect and good-will to the Promoters of the "Brick and Tile," surely Bombay will join me in the strong weakness while I wish them on the pinnacle of ambition,

The star of the legion of honour.

An unfailing supply of Brick dust to polish their buttons.

A Brick to rest their heads on when they die.

May they never be compelled to go about bareheaded while they live, and if ever they take a trip to California, may they be protected from Punch's unmitigated insult,

"Eave arf a brick at em."

Other companies anon.

26th October. Q.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*From the Times.*)

Let those who unthinkingly give their assent to the vulgar fallacy that a nation is great in proportion to the territories which are annexed to its Crown or the millions who obey its commands attend to the past history and present state of India, the greatest, the most splendid, and the most burdensome of our dependencies. With what toil, heroism, and sacrifices this great acquisition was made, history has recorded. How the first object of the Company was traffic, how Clive and Hastings turned aside the attention of the Company from trade to conquest, how the whole Peninsula fell under the sway of the Company, and how that Company, has fallen under the dominion of the Crown, we need not describe.

There can be no doubt that in point of ability and efficiency the new home Government for India is a great improvement upon the old one. Instead of consisting, like the directors of the old East India Company, of persons selected by a long, laborious, and singularly humiliating canvass, the present Indian Council comprises statesmen of great ability, great knowledge of Indian affairs, and possessed of steady and methodical habits of business. The Secretary of State, too, instead of screening himself behind the convenient fictions of the secret committee and the board of directors, is obliged to assume before the public the responsibility which justly belongs to him, and is thus stimulated to to greater exertions and more incessant application. Yet this increased efficiency has brought with it corresponding disadvantages. It is very difficult to work the present Indian Government in strict accordance with the sound principle universally recognised in theory, that India should be governed in India, and not in England. In proportion as the Government in England is able and responsible it has become active and enterprising ; possessing an amount of leisure which no official in India can command, it is able to deliberate and to decide efficiently on Indian questions. The result is, if we are to believe the complaints we receive from India, a gradual encroachment on the functions and curtailment of the jurisdiction of the governor-general. We are aware how certain it is so long as there is any division of powers between the Government in England and the Government in India that complaints of this kind will be made.

The system does not admit of a perfectly satisfactory arrangement. No body, we presume, will assert that the Government of India ought to be wholly withdrawn from the control of the Imperial Parliament. Indeed, it is from Parliament that almost all the measures beneficial to India have taken their origin. But how is Parliament to exercise any control if everything is to be left as it seems in some quarters to be demanded, to the management of permanent Indian officials? The theory of Ministerial responsibility may not be perfect, but it is the best that has ever been devised, and no minister who is worth trusting will accept responsibility without power. No doubt, also, this appeal to a higher authority has a tendency to prevent the commission of very great injustice. Our correspondent "Indopolite" is much shocked at a case of which he has himself knowledge, and in which a native officer, a very respectable man and a very good officer, applied to his own Government—that is, we suppose, the Government of the presidency to which he belonged—and afterwards to the Government of India, for the redress of a very great wrong done to him in the reduction of a Government establishment. Both governments declined to interfere ; and so the native carried his case before the Secretary of State, who replied in a complimentary letter, with an order for payment of the claim. Now, says our correspondent, "any one connected with India will recognise the effect even a single occurrence of this kind must have in a large Eastern city. The local authorities will sink into insignificance, if not into contempt, in the minds of the people ; the local rulers themselves will fall to the level of their reduced importance ; and so on. The Indian Council is the real author of all this miserable meddling." We think our correspondent pushes his enthusiasm for local Indian government a little too far. It is, no doubt exceedingly desirable to maintain the importance of the local authorities in India, but there are other things even more important than this. An empire may undoubtedly be destroyed by too great centralisation of authority, but it may also be destroyed by the systematic toleration and encouragement of injustice. It is better that the Indian Government in India should be coerced from home than that a spectacle should be afforded to the natives of gross and notorious injustice remaining unredressed ; it is better to have justice on the spot, but better justice from England than no jstice at all. The illustration is not a happy one, but we do not on that account deny the existence of the evil, though we should like to see the assertion of its existence founded on more relevant facts. The other fact alleged is that the governor-general is forbidden to appoint any one to a situation of more than £40 a year without the consent of the Indian Secretary. This can hardly mean that the consent of the Secretary is to precede the appointment, but only that he possesses a power of disallowing it when made, a condition which does not strike us as manifestly improper. We therefore content ourselves with taking note of the fact that there exists in India a strong feeling of discontent at the assumption by the Secretary of State of powers which it is thought might have more fitly devolved upon the governor-general.

A second and still more formidable cause of danger is the discontent which prevails among the officers of the native and royal armies. That this should exist is in some degree an inevitable result of the circumstances of the case. The native army can hardly by any contrivance be placed in so advantageous a position as it occupied before, and it will be difficult indeed to frame regulations which would make India, with its heat, its dull cantonment life, and its wearisome monotony, a favourite residence with the Queen's troops. These evils result from the very nature of the case. The medical service, most important everywhere, but doubly important in a climate like India, is also, we are told bitterly dissatisfied. It is impossible in a notice of this kind to enter into the innumerable questions which are raised by the system of minute, complicated, and carefully prepared regulations under which the union of the two services has been effected. We content ourselves with recording the fact, which comes to us from so many different quarters as to forbid us to doubt of its truth, that among the officers formerly engaged in the service of the Company, as well as among those always employed in the service of the Queen, there prevails a bitter feeling of discontent. Whether this discontent is well founded or not we do not stop to inquire. Enough for us that it unquestionably exists, and is daily on the increase. There can be no doubt that we hold India by the army, and that the efficiency of the army in a time of peril, which may at any time overtake us, depends, more than on anything else, upon the fidelity and zeal of our officers. It is a melancholy admission to make, that if we are to retain India we must keep in the highest state of efficiency and loyalty the force on which our hold of the country entirely depends. If the grievances alleged by these officers be just, they ought to be at once remedied for the sake of justice ; if they are fanciful or unreasonable, they ought to be remedied for the sake of policy. If we aspire to possess empires which can alone be governed and retained by the sword, we must submit to the condition inseparable from such kind of dominion ; that is we must keep those on whom our power depends in good humour. It is a hard necessity, and perhaps not the more acceptable because it is clearly of our own making. We, or rather our ancestors, had no vocation fr[illegible] Providence or from duty for the conquest and government of India. They took the heavy task upon themselves, stimulated doubtless by the desire of wealth ; but an opinion has arisen in this country which no longer permits the acquisition of wealth in the manner sketched out for themselves by the original conquerors of India. We are therefore saddled with our great acquisition without obtaining from it the benefits originally promised. The sacrifices and the dangers remain, but the spoil for which they were undertaken is gone, never to return.

A correspondent of the 'Times,' signing "An Old Indian," takes exception to the following passage in the article above quoted from that journal :—"There can be no doubt that we hold India by the army, and that the efficiency of the army in a time of peril, which may at any time overtake us, depends, more than on anything else, upon the fidelity and zeal of our officers. It is a melancholy admission to make, that if we are to retain India we must keep in the highest state of efficiency and loyalty the force on which our hold of the country entirely depends." The inference which this opinion conveys, "An Old Indian" asserts to be a delusion, and then adds :—

> The truth is that our hold of India depends more than anything else on the conviction of the leaders of its people from the princes and ministers of native States to the associations of the presidency towns, that the maintenance of the British power in India is absolutely necessary to their own safety, and that without it the country would fall into a state of armed anarchy, and become a scene of desolation like that which we now witness in China. This led all the higher classes, as a rule, to give us their cordial support, in spite of many personal griefs, during the great crisis of 1857, because they felt that our empire had now become so completely the keystone of the arch that the whole fabric of society would crumble into ruin if it were removed, and therefore their own interest bound them to support our hold of India. Moreover, the perils which threatened our power at the period of the mutiny have since disappeared. We then maintained native troops outnumbering, by very nearly 10 to 1, our English army in India, and we had to deal with the whole population of Oude, in insurrection under their native chiefs, besides that of several districts in the North-West Provinces. Now we have disbanded 200,000 men out of that native army, and the remaining 130,000 are not even double our English army of 72,000 men, while the populations formerly insurgent are so completely gained over by conciliatory treatment that, if peril did arise, we might depend upon the Talookdars of Oude and the North-West raising their clans to fight for us, if ever we appealed to them for support. Pray allow me to add, Sir, that in my opinion our greatest danger in India at present, politically, economically, and socially, arises from the excess of English military force which we now maintain for that empire —namely, 82,000 men, including nearly 10,000 in the depots at home. The presence of such an overwhelming British force as 72,000 men cannot but make our officials in India feel that the people are quite at their mercy but tempt them to show it. And it is an example of this sort which has provoked one of the outcries you allude to against Sir Charles Wood of "encroaching on the functions of the governor-general," which I may as well explain. From the habit of considering the people at our mercy, and treating them accordingly, in the late Sittanah war we marched into the country of a friendly Power, and proceeded to take military occupation of it, which provoked a religious crusade amongst us, and convinced Sir Charles Wood that the local government should no longer be entrusted with the power of declaring war. I am sure the day is not distant when all men will feel, as the natives of India now do, that Sir Charles Wood's action on this point was one of the wisest and most politic measures that ever were adopted by a British statesman with regard to India. In the other case of pretended encroachment his interference was equally necessary—namely, in the prohibition to create new offices without his sanction. This was caused by a degree of jobbery in India of late years which has produced an excess of scandal in that country, and which had so revolted the home authorities before Sir John Lawrence went out that he alone strongly supported and justified Sir Charles Wood's order in India when all the other members of his council minuted that it would be a detriment to the dignity of his office and to the efficiency of the local administration. To return for one moment to the dangers arising from our maintaining an excess of English military force in India, I think the political and social evils of such a policy are so much the most important that I will not trespass on your space to discuss the economical bearings of this question. But even this aspect of the case may become very serious when we consider that the army is now costing above £14,000,000 sterling a year ; that Sir Charles Trevelyan said in his last Budget speech, that he could not spare even the £900,000 net produce of the income-tax without finding a substitute for it ; that public works and education are languishing in many directions for want of funds ; and that the cessation of the American war may soon diminish enormously the profits of Indian producers, and interfere to a corresponding extent with the receipts of the Indian exchequer.

"Indopolite," under the head, "India ; her Military Occupation," has addressed another letter to the 'Times,' in which he says :—

> Our present policy, sanctioned in England and carried out in India, is to garrison India with a force of 80,000 British troops, and to reduce the native army to the condition of mere auxiliaries, established on what is called the irregular system, or an allowance of only six British officers to each regiment. The native armies of Bengal and Bombay have been already established on this footing. The authorities in Madras, with better judgement, earnestly oppose the change. Now, the question is—is this a prudent policy ; is it even a practicable policy ; or is it simply a fair-weather expedient, which must collapse on the day of trial? I cannot help thinking that it is a fearfully mistaken one. Will any one, taking a calm and impartial view of this subject, be found to maintain that with a densely populated Ireland and an enormously expanding trade, we can spare a permanent force of 80,000 of the flower of our male population to garrison India? I trust that the English people can now think of the native Indian army with calmness and impartiality, and not judge it by the madness of an hour and of a section of it. A century's fidelity deserve some consideration. It is sometimes very hard to be just, but nevertheless the attempt should be made. There are three native armies in India, one in each Presidency, with a separate organisation and commander-in-chief. The Bengal army mutinied, was almost totally destroyed ; it carried with it a large portion of the Bombay army ; not one single corps of the Madras army displayed the least disaffection, and Southern India enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity. The men who constitute these three armies respectively are probably as different from each other as Frenchmen, Germans, and Englishmen. They have different habits, customs, and languages. Is it right to condemn the whole for the crimes of a part? Is it correct to say "no native army can be trusted," when one native army, at least, has preserved a strict fidelity for a century? Do we say, "Our navy cannot be trusted," because it mutinied at the Nore at the moment of our sorest need? Now after six years, when public mind has, at least in some degree, recovered its equilibrium, we should be able to exercise some discrimination. Your Calcutta correspondent says, "The natives hate us, only they hate each other more." In this sentence he suggests our true policy. If Russia held Europe in subjection, would she not instinctively garrison France with English soldiers, England with French, Germany with English, and so on? India, like Europe, is inhabited by a variety of peoples. The inference is natural. The north should be garrisoned from the south, the south from the north, the east from the west, and the west from east. To sum up shortly :—(1). I look upon the idea of our retaining in India a permanent force of 80,000 British troops as a mischievous delusion. On the first pressure that occurs in Europe one-half of the 80,000 will certainly be withdrawn, and the country will then be left to the protection of a handful of British troops, supported by a large body of ill-officered and loosely disciplined natives. (2). I feel quite certain that it is possible to organise a native army that can be depended upon. The simple fact that one entire and separately organised native army remained faithful under the greatest temptation, and thus preserved tranquillity in a territory containing close upon 40,000,000 inhabitants, is one which it is time to bring prominently to the notice of the British public. The mere current cost of a British regiment is upwards of double the cost of a native regiment. For active service in the field one British regiment is worth a dozen native regiments, but for general service in time of peace the native regiment is the more efficient force of the two. Prevention is better than cure, and we want quantity as well as quality for the military occupation of India. Would not a commission be well engaged in solving this all-important question? It concerns not merely the safety of India ; it involves also our "just influence in the councils of Europe."

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

ADJOURNED EXAMINATION OF MULLER.

(*Globe, Sept. 26.*)

It having become known that the prisoner, Franz Muller, was to be taken to Hackney, to be brought before the coroner at the adjourned inquest at eight o'clock this morning and would only be brought to this court at eleven o'clock, the eager desire exhibited by the populace to obtain early possession of places to witness his arrival in the police van had somewhat abated, and the mob did not assemble so early, or in quite so large numbers in front of the court. Indeed, until after nine o'clock, there was scarcely any noticeable gathering in the street, and even so late as ten o'clock, though the multitude had become considerable, it fell short of the tremendous and overwhelming mass which swarmed and crushed from end to end of Bow-street on Monday last. It would seem that the greater portion of the habitual attendants at such scenes had been diverted by the counter while attraction at Hackney, others thinking there would be time enough at eleven o'clock, did not hurry to get here sooner. At half-past ten, when the van arrived conveying Muller from Hackney, he was greeted as before, by groans and cries, "There's Muller," but those sounds were not swelled by so many voices as on the former occasion. By eleven o'clock, however, the crowd had immensely augmented, and the new comers manifested considerable chagrin at their disappointment.

Mrs. Repsch recalled and sworn.

Mr. Gifford.—In your last examination you mentioned a conversation you had with the prisoner about a new hat, will you state what that conversation was ?

Mrs. Repsch—I noticed that he had on a new hat. He said his old hat had got smashed in a dusthole, and he also told me he had had the new hat about two months. He told my husband that he had given 14s.6d. for the new hat, upon which my husband remarked that "it looked a better hat than that," and added "It looks like a guinea one. Nothing more was said about the hat to my recollection. At the end of last year he brought a hatbox to my house. I cannot say if it was in November or December. He told us that Mr. Matthews had made him a present of the hat. He showed me the hat, and I believe the one now produced is the same. (The hat found in the railway carriage was shown to the witness.) I noticed the lining which was a striped one, with a wide brown and blue stripe, and small black and white edge. I described it before I saw it at the police-station. I had frequently seen it, and I have noticed that he had a habit of putting his letters under the lining. On the Monday morning before his departure, when he showed me the chain and ring, he mentioned that he had bought them while he was going to purchase his passage ticket, and that he had only 2s 6d left after buying the chain. When I saw him on Saturday, July 9th, he had a pair of dark trousers on, to the best of my belief—a green and black mixture. He had only had them a very short time. He had on a plain morning coat, but I don't distinctly remember whether it was a cloth one. I think it was. I have seen him in other coats, and I remember one with a velvet collar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beard—The conversation about the new hat took place on the Monday morning when he produced the chain. I had seen him daily during the preceding week, but I can't swear to his trousers he was then wearing. I can swear to his trousers on the Saturday, 9th July, but not on any other day. I think they were dark. I first heard of the outrage on Tuesday. I was aware that a large reward was offered soon after. Nothing was said to me by the police till the Tuesday or Wednesday after Muller had left England. The boots he had on were nearly new, but I do not think his coat was new. I had not seen him wearing a new coat for months. He had one, but I did not see it.

Godfrey Ferdinand Repsch was next called, He deposed, I am the husband of the last witness. On Saturday evening, the 9th of July, I saw the prisoner at my house. He had on a morning coat and dark trousers—dark brown or grey ; they were any colour, every colour, I cannot be certain. They were very old and had stripes. I cannot exactly say what colour, but I think there was brown in it. I remember his coming to me on the 11th instant—the Monday. He had on a new hat. I said to him, "You have got a new hat." My wife said he was very extravagant in having another new hat. He said he had had it about two months. Upon my inquiring what he gave for it, he replied, "Fourteen shillings and sixpence." The conversation was not in German but in English. I said the hat was worth a guinea.

Examination continued. He had on light trousers and a single-breast coated that morning. He remained till one o'clock that day. I saw him every day till he sailed. After the Saturday I never again saw him in the dark trousers which he had on that day. About two months before this I saw him with some new boots and new clothes. His light trousers were a kind of check—white and black mixed or grey. He used not to wear always the same trousers. He may have worn the same trousers again that he wore on the Saturday, but I did not see them. As I was not always with him cannot say. When I noticed his new hat, I did not look at the maker's name. I had it in my hand, but I did notice the lining. I did not turn up the lining to see if any name was written inside it.

Eliza Matthews.—I have known the prisoner Franz Muller about two years. He came to my house between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, July 11. He mentioned that he had come direct from Mr. Repsch to wish us good-bye, before sailing for New York. At about four o'clock I got the tea ready. He did not speak about my husband. He told me that the firm were going to send him out. That was the firm of Hodgkinson and Co., for whom he worked. He said they were to pay him £150 a year, and that he should like to be paid half-yearly. He also said that he had met with an accident, and that during his illness the firm continued to pay him, and that they paid his doctor for him. After tea he showed me a new Albert guard chain, and put it into my hand, asking me what I thought of it. At first I thought that it was not a good one, because the gold looked so very light. I said I did not think it was such a nice one as his old one. He said it was a very nice one. He then put the chain back on his button hole, and produced a little card box with the name of "Death" upon it. I remarked that it was a good jeweller's. My little girl had the box to play with that afternoon. I saw a ring on the prisoner's finger. It was a plain gold ring with a white cornelian head, with a prominent nose. He said his father had sent it to him from Germany. I asked him if the head was a family likeness. He said it was not. He went away from my house about six o'clock in the evening. I walked with him some distance towards his omnibus. He walked slowly and lame. I wished him good-bye. He said, "I won't say good bye, because I am coming to-morrow to see your huband."

John Henry Glass said, I live at 91, Henry street, Hampstead road, and am a tailor in the employ of Mr. Hodkinson. I have known the prisoner about four years. On Tuesday, 12th July, he came to me in the shop and asked me if I would buy a watch he showed me. It was a gold watch, and he said he had a chain for it which he had pawned for £1. He told me he wanted some money to go to America, and asked me to oblige him by taking the watch and chain for £4 to enable him to pay for his passage. He said he would call again on Wednesday. He came about nine o'clock and we went together to the shop of a pawnbroker (Mr. Parker), to get the chain out of pawn. We then went to Cox's in Leicester-square, and pawned the watch and chain for £4 The prisoner took the money and I took the duplicate, for which I gave him 5s. my advance amount to £1 5s. that is, £1 to release the chain, and 5s. for the ticket. They were pawned in my name. [illegible] parted, and he said he was going to the [illegible] to get his ticket. At about seven o'clock [illegible] of the same day, Wednesday, he ca[illegible] to wish me good bye. The wat[illegible] in produced by the pawnbroker's as[illegible] were shown to his witness, who identified [illegible].

James Gifford, agent to Messrs. [illegible]mell, shipowner, North Quay, London Docks—Our office opens about nine o'clock. I recollect the prisoner coming there at about 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 13th July, and asked the price of a passage to New York, and I replied that it would be £4. He then inquired when the ship would sail. I replied "To-morrow." He then went away. I was on duty at the office on the Monday previously and if any one had called to inquire about a passage I should have seen him. I did not see the prisoner on that day that I know of. No conversation about a passage to New York took place then. He returned to me about two o'clock on the Wednesday. He then said, "I have come to pay my fare," and he paid me £4, upon which I gave him his contract ticket, and he went away. He came again at half-past three with his luggage, consisting of three parcels—one large one small and two smaller ones, I noticed one of them was done up in canvas, about 18 inches long by 19 wide. I cannot say if the substance was soft or hard, but I think it was soft. He had a box besides. He asked me to take care of the parcels, which I declined to do, telling him that he must leave them with the foreman of the docks at the shed. He then took them away. He came down the next day and was on the ship when she hauled away from the docks on Tuesday afternoon to Shadwell basin. The Victoria was the name of the ship. She sailed on Friday morning. I went with her to Gravesend and then I left the ship. The prisoner was on board when she set sail.

Mr. Daniel Digance deposed—I am a hatter at No. 18, Royal Exchange. I have known the late Mr. Thomas Briggs for many years as a customer—for 25 or 30 years. I have made every hat he had during that period. I see by my books that I had an order for a hat on the 24th of September, 1863. It was made expressly for him, and sent home a few days after.

The hat found in the prisoner's possession was here handed to the witness.

Mr. Giffard—Now, first of all, is that a bell crowned hat? Witness—Yes ; it is a bell crowned hat.

Mr. Giffard—Was the hat which you supplied to Mr. Briggs in 1863 a hat of that description. Witness—Yes.

Mr. Giffard—And does the measurement of the hat correspond with the order given ?

Witness—It does precisely. Mr. Briggs afterwards came into the shop, and complained the hat was rather too easy, and I pasted a piece of paper under the leather band. The paper has been removed, but there are some fragments left, showing the place where it was, and from which it has been torn off. It was tissue paper. When I sold the hat to Mr. Briggs the crown was higher than this. The hat is decidedly not in the same condition as when I sold it. The crown has been cut down about an inch or from that to an inch and a half. The alteration has apparently not been made by a professional hatter. It has been stitched on, whereas a man in the trade, if he had to to do such a thing would have fastened it on with a proofing, necessitating the use of a block. It has been sewn neatly, but not by an experienced hand. A hatter would not have sewn it. According to our order the name of Mr. Briggs had been placed inside the hat, but it has gone with the part of the lining which has been cut away. It was placed just under the band of the hat, close to the brim.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beard—It is usual to put paper under the lining of the hat, but not always in the same way. I do not know the prisoner. I have only three prices for hats—14s, 15s, and 21s. This was a guinea hat. I did not see it again after September 1863.

Re-examined—If the piece cut out of this hat was still here the hat would be precisely similar to that which I sold to Mr. Briggs. I will not swear it is the same hat, but my belief is that it is the same. It was manufactured for me Mr. Thorne.

Frederick William Thorne, 47, Blackfriars'-road—I am a hat manufacturer. The hat produced was made and finished by me for Mr. Digance, and has my private mark upon it. It is not in the same state as when I finished it, having been cut down. That has not been done as a regular hatter would do it supposing he had such a thing to do. The brim has been sown on instead of being stuck on with a flat iron and gun on a block as a hatter would do. Besides the silk has been taken back to admit of cutting down, and paste has been used to stick it on again. A hatter would not have done that. I should say that the sewing was neatly done, though not as I should do it, the process being different. I never had such a job to do, and don't remember to have ever known a hatter employed to cut down a hat but that is the way an experienced hand would do it, and not the way it is done here.

Edward Dougan, Police-constable 71 K—I was on duty in Wick-lane, Bow, on the night of the 9th July, and heard the cry, "There is a man on the line." I saw several persons carrying a body, which they took to the Mitford Castle public-house. On the left ear there was a jagged wound, which divided the cartilage. There was also a deeper anterior wound, which penetrated the bone, but which had not entered the cavity of the cranium. There were several incised wounds on the scalp, most of them being from one to three inches in length. On removing the scalp the skull was found to be extensively fratured, the fissures extending in various directions. The temporal bone was driven in and comminuted. On raising the scull cap much blood was found between the bone and the dura mater. There was also much between that membrane and the brain itself. No disease was discovered. The cause of death was the fracture of the skull and conclusion of the brain. I should consider the wounds on the scalp had been made by as blunt an instrument as could possibly be used.

Re-examined—If a person having wounds fell upon a stone it might cause such a wound as was inflicted, but I did not make any comparison. Assuming that the temple wound was caused by falling on such a stone, I am of opinion that the other wound could not have been caused in that way. I think that Mr. Brereton and Mr. Cooper did not take notes of the *post mortem* examination.

Alfred Henry Brereton, M.R.C.S., Old Fordo-road, Bow—I went to the Mitford Castle public-house, on the night in question, and saw the deceased lying there. I had the body removed to an upper room, and placed on a mattrass on a table. Mr. Briggs was not then dead. He was suffering from concussion of the brain and vomiting. He had a jagged wound on the left ear, also another, and a scalp tumour above. On the scalp itself there were two severe wounds, and several grazes and smaller cuts. I tried to restore animation and attend the deceased till six o'clock in the morning, but without avail. In the interim I went out and examined the spot where the body was found leaving another surgeon in attendance on the deceased. I found on the six-foot way about a foot in diameter moistened with blood. I also saw a rounded stone, stained with blood, on the same spot. There was hair also adhering to the stone. I examined the first-class carriage the same evening, and saw blood marks of the offside cushion and window, and a smear of blood on the opposite side, as if occasioned by some person wiping his fingers upon it. I saw blood marks spurted on the outside panels of the carriage and footboard and hinder wheel. The blood was quite fresh, and still liquid. I picked up the gold link of a chain, which had been trodden into the mat near the seat, which was saturated with blood. I attended the *post mortem* examination, but took no part in it. I observed it sufficiently to form the opinion that death was caused by the fracture of the skull causing compression of the brain.

By the Court—There was a great quantity of blood on the seat nearest to the engine, the cavities being filled with it.

Inspector Tanner, of the detective force, deposed—By direction of the Chief Commissioner of Police I have had the conduct of this inquiry. I left London with Sergeant Clark on the 19th July last. On the 25th of August we boarded the ship Victoria in the harbour of New York, and apprehended the prisoner. We placed him with nine others (men) in the saloon. Mr Death then went below, and picked the prisoner out from them as being the man from whom he had received the gold chain, indentified by young Mr. Briggs as his father's property. I then told the prisoner that I was an officer of police from London, and that I held a warrant for his apprehension on the charge of having murdered Mr. Briggs. I told him he would have to be examined in America, and them to return to England as my prisoner to answer the charge. I asked him if he had said he had lost a ring. He said, "No, not lost, it must have been stolen." I asked him what sort of a ring it was. He said a gold ring with a stone. I said, "Was it a red stone?" He replied, "No, it was a white one." I [illegible] mean a gold ring with a plain whi[illegible] said, "No, not a plain white sto[illegible] stone, with a head upon it. [illegible] bought it at a jeweller's [illegible] was not found. I took [illegible] er's things, and he sai[illegible] he had. I heard [illegible] the canva[illegible] Lo[illegible]

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—October 28th.

Bridge, Major A., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.
Gordon, Ensign F. H., 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—October 28th.

Wallace, Lieutenant, Inniskilling Dragoons, on leave, to Kirkee.
Moore, Captain C. A., 2nd Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Wray, Major, Deputy Quarter Master General, on medical certificate, to England.
Foley, Lieutenant R. Y., 44th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Leathes, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDER.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 28th Oct.

Mr. James Ballahan, Engineer apprentice of the Floating Batteries, was transferred to the *Coromandel* on the 27th instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
28	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee Oct. 25.
	Morning Light	Gillies	Melbourne Aug. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
28	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
	Atit Rahamon	DeLange	Persian Gulf.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Morning Light*, from Melbourne.—Mr. L. Greig ; Mr. G. W. Lentis ; and Mrs. and Miss Gollies.

Per B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Baggot ; Mr. Mansfield ; Mr. Facchi ; Mr. Wilson ; Mr. Hodson ; Mr. Maxwell ; Mr. Jameson ; Mr. Beynon ; and 19 Troops.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *Morning Star*, from Melbourne.—Spoke the British Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, in latitude 15-4 North, longitude 17-38 West. —117 days out.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

P. and O. Co's Steamer *Malta*, J. G. Gribble, bound to Aden and Suez.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, P. S. Thornby, bound to Hongkong.
Ship *Seneca*, C. Noyes, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *[illegible]*, G. Bonnett, bound to Cannanore and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 28th October 1864.

London.

Tiverton—150 bags coffee, 225 cwt., Nanabhoy Locknuram ; 100 bags coffee, 211 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs., Roognath Ramchunder and Co. ; 7 cases chundroose, 15 cwt. 3 qr. 21 lbs., 51 bags Tamacs, 64 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lbs., Pursotum Thakersey.

Liverpool.

Gaulitaran—600 bags [illegible]seed, 600 cwt., Nanabhoy Bomonjee. *Knight Errant*—200 bags linseed, 300 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 58 bales cotton, 206 cwt., James W. Wright and Co. *India Williams*—1 bale wool, 3 cwt., Kessowjee Petumber. *Negotiator*—800 bundles coir-yarn, 175 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Woomsay Govindjee. *Queen of the Clyde*—156 bales cotton, 516 cwt., Moteechund Sewjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore*—16 packages raisin, 5 cwt., Visramhhoy Ebram and Co. ; 20 packages raisin 44 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Esmail Ahmud Moonsy ; 46 chests M. opium 138 lbs., each, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co. ; 22 chests M. opium 140 lbs., each, B. F. Cama Sons and Co. ; 57 chests M. opium 140 lbs., each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 11 chests M. opium 140 lbs., each, [illegible] Gunsianbux ; 2 boxes snuff, 50 lbs., Tobacco, 1 1. Maund ; 1 box handkerchiefs and pieces goods, Cowasjee Bhimjee ; 11 chests M. opium 140 lbs., each, Cullianduss Joeta ; 17 chests M. opium 140 lbs., each, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co. ; 12 chests M. opium 140 lbs., each, Meerussoon Moses ; 10 chests M. opium 140 lbs., each, Sittaram Nundlall ; 7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., each, Bholaram Nursingbux ; 18 chests M. opium 140 lbs., each, Nensook Mooltanchund. Steamer *Salsette*—56 chests M. opium 140 lbs., each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 8 chests M. opium 140 lbs., each, Lulloobhoy Panachand.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Salsette*—60 chests M. opium 140 lbs., each, David Sassoon and Co.

Steamer *Indore*—12 chests M. opium 140 lbs., Woomedchund Hokumchund.

Suez.

Steamer *Malta*—15 cases silk worm's eggs ; 2 bales wool, 3 cases curiosities, J. Sigg and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There was much excitement in the Share Market yesterday, and all shares were in the evening, when business closed for the Dewallee holidays, very firm at our quotations. There was, in particular, much enquiry for Alliance Banks, and Alliance Financials, and we note a rise of 9 per cent. in the former, and 10 to 11 per cent. in the latter with a strong tendency to a further advance. In Back Bays there was a further decline of Rs. 250 per share, but the closing rate of Rs. 24,000 pm. is very firm. Many shares of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company were bought at Rs. 10,500 to 11,000 pm. The nominal value of these shares (which are not yet allotted) is Rs. 5,000 each. The Company is promoted by the Alliance Financial Corporation.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	101½
Do.	30 days' sight	101
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100½
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	18 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	58 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial	100	......	70 per cent pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	170	......	172 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	8,000	20	16,000 per sh. with
Bank of India	250	8	59 ex div. [N. sh.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	247 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	38 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	15¼ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	21 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	23 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	38 per cent. pm. includg. n. sh.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	4 do.	120 per cent.
China Bank	25		65 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	137 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm. [nml.
East Indian Bank	25	......	20 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	54 per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	32 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	63 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	38 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	......	......	6 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	127 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	60 ex-div.
Land Companies.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 24,000 p. share [pm.
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.		......	10,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 65,000 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited			per whole share.
One whole Share comprising			
A Share	6,000	450	Rs. 67,000 per share pm.
B Share	6,000	170	
C Shares	6,000		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	200	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 35,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,500	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 15,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,000		Rs. 2,400 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,000	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. [discount.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
Spinning & Weaving Companies.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co	[illegible]	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000		Rs. 2,500 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
Shipping Companies.			
Bombay Shipping Co. L.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co	1,500		Rs. 900 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500		200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	300 dis.
Messrs. [illegible] Dock Company	500		75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited			
Western India Ship Co.	1,000		Par.
[illegible]	1,000		Par.
Miscellaneous.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	500	......	20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	200	......	200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	5 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	5 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	25	......	Par.
[illegible]ndish Farming Co.	100	......	Par.
[illegible] Mercantile Trading [illegible]	100	......	2 discount.

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Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'étoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide.'
J. J. Rousseau.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

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The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

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References to Patients.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £250		2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	
3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	
2	do.	2s. 0½d.	
1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	
On demand		2s. 0d.	
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11⅞d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.

[illegible]

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of our custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq., Advocate General, Chairman.
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. F. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank.
Branches—Calcutta, Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
2 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	
1 do.	at 2s. 0⅛d.	
On demand	at 2s. 0d.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	5
6	6
12	7

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondees should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTTLY, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. PEARSON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Office.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months'	sight	...	2s. 1¼d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s. 0⅞d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
1 month's	do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
Demand	...	...	2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland	...	...	1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.
6	5
12	7

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864 ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor expresses his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months'	notice of withdrawal	7 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the fol[illegible]

[illegible]

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION, [illegible] ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

[illegible], Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

[illegible] London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

[illegible] Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. [illegible] on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

[illegible] for 3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
6	5	
12	6	

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum
Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AMLER, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. [illegible] PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
THUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTIS
London Bankers,
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
	On Demand		2s. 0d.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice	4 per cent. per annum.
6	5
12	6

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities	¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends	¼
On delivering up Securities from safe custody	¼

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 26th October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.) PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On Demand	2s. 0d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittance to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the sum are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1
Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay. Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0⅞d.	
3 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
1 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,			3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5
Do.	12	do.	6

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 14th October 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બૅંક આર હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

دي بينك آف هندوستان چينا اند جاپان (ليميتيد)

CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY BLYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
Four ,,	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
Three ,,	2s. 0¾d.	do.
One ,,	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland. Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per anm.

[illegible] do. do. 5½ do. do.
[illegible] do. do. 4 do. do.
[illegible] do. do. 4½ do. do.

[illegible] Bank's draft on Europe, the notice [illegible] with.
[illegible] of paying off or of modify[illegible] one month's notice.
[illegible] received for safe custody, [illegible] free of charge.
[illegible] on ac[illegible]

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES in 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. J. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. G. GRIMM, Esq.
JAMSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0⅞d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, 2	do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
On demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 do do	2s. 0⅛d.	
Sight	2s. [illegible]	
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-61 cts.	
3 do do	2-55	
Sight	2-49	

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	do.
12 ditto	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
(Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 ,,	4 do.	do.
Do. 6 ,,	5 do.	do.
Do. 12 ,,	7 do.	do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે જોઇન્ટ સ્ટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSERWANJEE MANACKJEE PETIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.
PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq. of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.
MESSRS. KEIR and RAMADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p. ct. p. an.

6	6
3	5

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 26th August 1864. E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. [illegible]d.	per Rupee
Do.	at 3	at 2s. 0⅛d.	
Do.	Demand		
Do.	Scotland	2s.	
Do.	Ireland		

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	4
Do. 6	5
Do. 12	6

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st September 1864.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 26,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... 1,70,000.

Head Office	DELHI.
Manager	J. C. PAREY, Esq.
Secretary	H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay	Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta	D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad	H. B. McLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie	J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow	G. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore	E. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)
London	THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0⅞d.
3 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.
1 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.
On demand	at 2s. 0d.
On Scotland and Ireland	at 2s. 0d.

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, for the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.
Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current

W. B. THOMPSON,
Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for	year	1860	262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
[illegible] 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF FELT AND TWEED HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES, BLACKING, STATIONERY, AND CRICKETING KIT, ANGOLA TWEED, AND BROAD CLOTHS, &c., IN THE UPPER PART OF THE PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MENESSE AND Co., HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 8th November next, and if necessary following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction on the upper part of the premises lately occupied by Menesse & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, the portion of the merchandise shipped by Thomas Short, Junior, for the late firm of Hunt, Monnett & Co., the same consists of several cases of Felt and Tweed Hats, Boots and Shoes, 100 Dozens of Day and Martin's Blacking, Angola Tweed, Broad Cloths, Stationery, and Cricketing Kit, few Dinner Sets and Garden seeds, &c.

The property will be on view from Monday the 7th Nov.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Gig.
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 29th October 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 ,, ,, T. Cloths.
1000 ,, ,, Madapollams.
25 Casks Earthen ware.
1 Case Meat Safes.

Bombay, 29th October 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following:—

1 Handsome Pier Glass, in richly Gilt on Wood Frames 60 by 50.
2 Do. do. 60 by 48.
6 Do. do. 54 by 44.
2 Do. do. 48 by 40.
1 Do. oval do 60 by 50.
7 Correct and superior Ornamental Clocks, under Glass Covers, such as never imported before to Bombay.
One Case of Perfumery Earthen and Glass Ware Pictures, Lamps, &c.

SALE OF WOOL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at outside the Fort, behind Bhoolashwar near the Portuguese Church, by order of Kharaj Laljee, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Thacker Khimjee Visram:—

About 40 to 50 Candies of Bella Wool.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following Carriages, Horses, &c., &c.:—

One elegant English built Circular glass fronted Brougham by Kinross, with Venetians and Glass Shutters complete, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

One English built Open Carriage with enclosure, by S. Marks, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.

On account and risk of Mr. T. Davis, Contractor:—

One Grey Arab Saddle Horse aged about 7, a fast goer.

By order of the Income Tax Commissioner, one Hack Buggy.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT No. 4, PARELL ROAD, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Parell Road, near Government House, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., of a Gentleman the same comprises Tables, Chairs, Couches, Tea Poys, Screens, Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Presses, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Glass and Queen's Ware, Copper Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the Property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE AT LOCKESLEY HALL, BYCULLA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will begin to sell by public Auction at *Lockesley Hall* from 15th November next, an extensive assortment of best English made Furniture, Lamps, and a large variety of the very best Fancy Goods. Particulars will appear in a day or two.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."

2 new English-built Malvern Dog Cart, by Macnaughten and Smith, with Wicker-worked Pannels, Lamps, Cushions, and Wheel-key.

A few Gentlemen's Riding Saddles by do. with Furniture and Bridles complete.

Two Side Saddles by do. with do. do.

One Racing do. by do. with do. do.

Boys and Girls do.

A few pairs of Lancewood Shafts for Buggies and Dog Carts.

A fresh Batch of superior Plated Mounted single and double Harness.

A few Copying presses with Book, Brush, Oil Sheets, &c.

Two sets of Diving Apparatus complete, in first-rate order, by C. B. Heinke & Co., Great Portland St., London.

FOR SALE—A first-rate House (nearly completed) situated at Poona and overlooking Parbuttee Hill, with a complete corrugated roof as ordered out direct from England. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

MATHERAN.

Two first-rate Furnished Houses for sale at Matheran.

ALSO, at Mahleshwar Hills, several Bungalows both for sale and to let.

For particulars apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5., Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th October 1864.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER VINING & CO.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.

THE following are now available:—

No.		Rs.	a.
8	One day to a page, 8vo. cloth	4	12
,, 8	Do. Do. with Lock and Key	9	0
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,, 9	Do. Do. Do. Do.	7	8
,, 10	Three Days to a Page with Sunday 8vo. cloth	3	4
,, 11	Do. Do. without Do.	3	0
,, 11B	Do. Do. Dr. & Cr. side	4	8
,, 12	Three days to a page with Sunday. 12mo. cloth	2	4
,, 12	Enlarged Do. Do.	3	0
,, 12	In silk for case	2	12
,, 12	Morocco Wallet	10	0
,, 12	French Morocco Tuck	3	8
,, 13	Three days to a page without Sunday. 12mo. cloth	1	12
,, 13	French Morocco Tuck	3	0
,, 14	Three days to a page, tall 12mo.	2	4
,, 14	The same, roan tuck	3	4
,, 15	Three days to a page without Sunday, tall	1	12
,, 17D	Do. Do. 18mo. cloth	1	0
,, 17	Do. Do. 18mo. sewed	0	8
,, 18	Do. Do. French Morocco Tuck	1	12
,, 20	Three days to a page without Sunday. 32mo. morocco tuck	1	8
,, 20	Do. Do. 32mo. Wallet pocket book, best morocco	6	0
,, 21	Do. Do. Sewed	0	8
,, 2	Three days to a page, 4to. cloth	5	12
,, 2H	Do. Do. Do.	5	12
,, 3	Do. Do. Folio	4	8
	Letts's card case almanack	0	8
	Do. Russia case	2	0
	Do. Professional diary	5	4

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	a.
The Royal Picture Gallery of the Kings and Queens of England from the earliest times to the reign of Queen Victoria	3	12
Cassell's Robinson Crusoe. 100 Illustrations	5	12
Ditto ditto, superior edition	8	0
Descriptive Geometry, as applied to the drawing of Fortification and Stereotomy. For use of Cadets of U. S. Military Academy. By D. H. Mahan, LL.D., New York	3	12
Mrs. Mathews; or Family Mysteries. By Mrs. Trollope	1	8
The Smuggler. By Ainsard	1	8
The Mastery of Languages; or, the art of speaking Foreign tongues idiomatically. By T. Prendergast, formerly Madras C. S.	6	8
Love and Jealousy	1	8
The Poets and Poetry of Scotland, from James I. to present time. With Biographical sketches and critical remarks. By Revd A. R. Bonar	1	8
Walker & Webster combined in a Dictionary of the English Language &c. By John Longmuir, A. M., LL.D.	3	12
Royal Artillery Standing Orders and Dress Regulations, 1854	3	12
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Forty Sets of Quadrilles for the Violin	0	12
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Westward Ho! By Kingsley	4	8
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The Loves of the Harem. By Reynolds	3	12
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Delamere's Work on Pigeons	0	12
Watt's The Poultry Yard	0	12
Doyle's Work on small Farms	0	12
Burn's Hints for Farmers	0	12
Doyle's Things worth knowing	0	12
Rutter's Exchange Tables—Indian and China	18	12
The Dead Secret. By Wilkie Collins	3	12
Song—Hearts and Homes	1	8
Family Herald, Vols. 19 and 20 (May '62 to April '63, and May '63 to April '64.) Each	6	8
Reynold's Miscellany, Vols. 26, 27, and 31. Each	3	2
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Churchhill's Diseases of Women	9	8
Marion, 3 vols. By Manhattan	23	14
Burn's Questions and Answers on Artillery	1	0
Arnaid's The Strong hand; or noble revenge	1	8
Cross of Honor	1	8
Mitchell's Engrossing Pens. Pen box of one dozen	0	0
Delarue's best India Red Sealing Wax. Per lb.	3	8
Superior Tracing Vellum. 36 by 24 yards	30	0
Ditto in small quantities, per yard	1	0
Smollett's Works. Illustrated by Cruikshank	10	0
Fielding's Works. Ditto	10	8
Swift's Works. 2 vols. Edited by Roscoe	18	8
Sale's Translation of the Koran	5	12
The Churchman's Family Magazine. Vols. 1 and 2	13	0

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

CUTLERY.—Rodgers Knives of large and small size, a dozen of each, with a pair of large meat carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long steel sharpener. Rs. 40 the complete set.

N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of Glass uniform in diameter with two inches with extinguisher complete, each pair, Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS.—with Glass tulip Shades large and small sizes very richly silvered; Candlestick Pedestals with two arm branches, also with four light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or pairs forming six lights, with loose inner sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 35 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO SILVERED.—Round Salvers, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chased style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on four of tasteful design.

Salver, 8 inches diameter.	Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter.	Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter.	Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter.	Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter.	Rs. 40.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge. HERBERT & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE pattern: a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved vine-leaf, richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

HERBERT & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a various stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes always on hand.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich cut-glass Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the Breakfast or the Dinner Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular and Oblong BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES of the plain, the beaded and the vine-leaf patterns, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with rich cut glass Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon complete. Rs. 16.

Silver-plated on best White Metal. Rs. 12.

CRUET FRAMES.—A very large and choice assortment of Cruet Frames is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain but cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.

Six-bottle Cruet Frames	30 to 40
Seven-bottle Cruet Frames	35 to 50

SPIRIT LAMP CIGAR LIGHTER.—Very handsome, of best Electro Silver, in the form of a double ink-stand, with sponge in spirits for lighting Cheroots, &c. Rs. 25.

FIRE STANDS.—For holding ignited rice balls, also called *Angeethees.* The patterns are numerous, very pretty, among the best may be mentioned the *Dolphin pattern*, the Louis Quatorze; the Vine and the Pelican patterns, all being adapted as ornaments of special utility.

ELONGATING BOTTLE HOLDERS.—A new improvement has been made in these useful articles, viz., the silvered handle is so arranged that it can be adjusted to the size of the bottle it covers, rendering small Pints, Quarts, up to Magnums, all equally available for use in the same holder.

Several handsome patterns all of the best Electro Silver.

ELECTRO-SILVER COVERS, for glass tumblers, breakfast-cups, Wine glasses, &c. These useful articles are indespensable wherever changes in the temperature engenders flies, the pollution of one's drink by insects dropping themselves bodily into it may be wholly avoided by the use of a set of these handsome covers.

☞ Prices, from Rs. 5, 6, to 7, the set of three.

ICE TONGS, SALAD TONGS, SUGAR SIFTERS, NUT CRACKERS, PICKLE FORKS, KNIFE RESTS, WINE LABELS, CORK SCREWS, MUFFINEERS, BEER TANKARDS, FLASKS, TRAVELLERS KIT, &c.

BUTTER COOLERS, new designs, all of the very best make, warranted to wear well for many years.

Grey horn pattern with glass liner and strainer. Rs. 25.

Cow pattern with cream and silver strainer, &c., all of Electro-silver. Rs. 30.

Raspberry pattern, the outside of this article is of glass, the strainer, &c. top, and under dish of Electro-silver, all beautifully ornamented and finished. Rs. 30.

Lotus pattern, this pattern is elaborate, and rich in excellent workmanship; similar to the above it is in four pieces, the glass, the under dish of electro-silver, the strainer and the ornamental Cover. Rs. 35.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.—Comprising several new patterns.

HERBERT AND Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and which are manufactured with [illegible] care [illegible] base, and [illegible] the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

SPARE TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, AND OTHER PIECES. In every variety.

PICKLE FRAMES, Suitable also for Chutney, Preserves, &c., &c.

Two-glass Pickle Frames	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30
Three-glass Pickle Frames	,, 25 ,, 40

SUGAR VASES.—Elegant sugar vases, in various styles and patterns. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 each.

VICTORIA SUGAR VASES, having richly pierced or open frames, with wide neck, blue glass liners and covers, with various and graceful shapes, from their elegance a beautiful ornament and well suited for Presentation. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 each.

BREAD BASKETS. Bread Baskets of elegant style and finish, essential articles for the Table. From Rs. 20 to 45 each.

TOAST RACKS.—Toast Racks of different designs. From Rs. 7 to 12 each.

EGG STANDS AND EGG FRAMES.

The newly invented warmer is becoming an indispensible requisite to every breakfast table, they are made for 4, 5, 6, and 8 eggs, beautifully gilt in the hollow spaces formed for the eggs to warm in, the hot water is kept in the under space; the elegant appearance of these useful articles enables them to be placed on the best appointed table. Prices from Rs. 16, 20, 25 to 35.

HANDSOME 4-CUP, 5-CUP, 6-CUP, AND 8-CUP EGG FRAMES. From Rs. 18 each.

BOTTLE AND DECANTER STANDS. Very neat Bottle Stands per pair. From Rs. 8.

A variety of patterns of Bottle Stands [illegible] and elegant designs. From Rs. 12 to 25 per pair.

UPRIGHT OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE.—Seven octave three string double action instrument well fastened with plates and bolts, &c. to resist the effects of climate and knocking about; with metallic plates. This Piano has the self-playing mechanism and a complete set of musical apparatus pertaining to it, complete. Rs. 1000.

HARMONIUM PIANOFORTE.—This instrument is peculiar in its construction having no keys like other instruments, but simply supplied with the music or tunes which are to be played by the with the utmost precision, and correctness, an Harmonium attachment is played in the usual way by a very beautiful effect—the exterior of the whole is handsome and well made; a set of four Castegnettes play in perfect time with very curiously:—A musical novelty like this is seldom to be met with out of the Musical Warehouse and only three have been imported into India. Price Rs. 1,200.

NEWCHURCH HARMONIUMS.—Two Keyboards each of five Octaves compass—one immediately over the other, distinguish this Instrument from others. The lower Keyboard produces the load heavy tones from four stops imitating a Church Organ with one played as half power.

The upper Keyboard gives forth the dulcet strains of an ordinary small Organ; the power is under control of the player by pressing a pedal with the heel of the foot in the usual way. Rosewood case, double treddles, &c. Rs. 650.

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